L. P. Fisher
Merchants Exchange

The Yolo Democrat.

L. P. FISHER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Rooms ... Merchants' Ex., San Francisco, Cal.

VOL. XII. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879. NO. 34.

The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year........................$4 00
If paid in advance..........................3 00
One copy, six months......................2 00
In advance......................................1 50
One copy, three months...................1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion..$1 50
Each subsequent insertion...................1 00

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law. Star (*) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cts. a line for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

THE ILLUSTRATED

Historical Atlas of Yolo Co.

We are preparing a volume to illustrate and describe your County. The plan of this work is to represent by language and pictures its most important features, as shown in residences, Farms, Mills, Mines, Schools, Churches, Hotels and Business Houses, which of themselves are monuments to the taste and prosperity of the community in which they are situated and which no written description can portray.

The Illustrations are to be made from original sketches drawn on the spot by Artists of the first ability. All sections of the County will be visited and the owners of prominent places deemed worthy of representation will be invited to have them prepared for the work. Similar works issued in other Counties have received the cordial support and generous patronage of leading citizens interested in the welfare and prosperity of their respective localities.

We have completed arrangements for publishing in our work the

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE COUNTY!

Thus supplying a long felt want by placing in the hands of every subscriber a correct copy of the Map, which will be well drawn and lithographed and divided into six sections. Each section will be 19x26 inches in size, and contain Six Congressional Townships.

Our aim will be to spread abroad reliable information relative to your County. The work will contain a large amount of Historical, Descriptive and Statistical matter of value and interest to all residents, and will be suitable for any parlor or library, and one which all citizens may feel proud to show to their friends at home and abroad as a representation of the enteprise, business and wealth of the County.

DePUE & CO., Publishers.
je20w

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,
FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY!
COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
WOODLAND, CAL.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.
Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also
The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. jel3w

S. A. WOLFE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.
FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.
jel3-w3m

HOME MADE SHIRTS,
Of the Very Best Quality,
And warranted to fit, for $1.75 and $2 each—as good as traveling agents sell for $3. Patronize home manufacture by giving your orders to MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,
mp25w Masonic Block Woodland.

AITKEN & FISH.
PREMIUM
PIONEER MARBLE WORKS
177 R St., bet. 7th and 8th,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
ap10w

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!
Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.
Full stock of Stationery & School Books,
ALSO,
CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS.
Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods. Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.
jeldw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

C. W. PROCTOR,
PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
jeldw

WOODLAND MILLS,
J. M. RHODES, Proprietor.
ALWAYS ON HAND:
Fine and Graham Flour, Shorts, Bran,
CORN MEAL, ETC.
Grists and feed ground on short notice.
Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.
jeldw

F. B. CHANDLER,
DEALER IN
LUMBER
—AND—
ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Elmira, Solano County; Winters, Yolo County; and Madison, Yolo Co., Cal.
All our stock purchased direct from the Manufacturers. my21w

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware and Agricultural Implements!
J, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STS.
SACRAMENTO.
The undersigned is authorized by the above named firm to sell to the Farmers of Yolo County for delivery at Woodland, at Sacramento Prices, any Implement embraced in their large stock. He respectfully invites the Farmers of the County to an inspection of the "MEADOW KING MOWER" And the TAYLOR SULKY RAKE." Samples of which may be seen at the WOODLAND MILLS.
my1w3m LLOYD R. RHODES

WANTED
By a resident of New York, thoroughly competent, a position as Assistant Editor or Proof Reader, Corresponding Clerk, Cashier or Bookkeeper, Railway "Rate" Clerk, or any situation where honesty and capacity will be paid for and appreciated. Salary not so much an object as a permanent and progressive situation. Address, "M. C. B.,"
my8 P. O. Box 1,336, New York.

CRAFT HOTEL,
WOODLAND, CAL.
N. J. McCONNELL, Manager.
FREE BUS TO AND FROM THE CARS.
ap30dw

WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E. R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE, office at Elston & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

DR. GEO. H. JACKSON, office over Webber's Drug store, west side of Express Office.

DR. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, office at Mack Webber's Drug Store.

DR. W. T. LUCAS, office over Webber's Drug store, one door west of Express Office.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

PRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

C. W. PROCTOR, Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

J. B. ELSTON, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

WHITTEMORE & HIGGINSON, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, etc., one door west of Express Office.

G. W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

C. S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in C. D. Morin's Store, opp Express Office.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAPITAL HOTEL, John Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, J. J. McConnell, Proprietor, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

TACKNEY HOUSE, John Tackney, Prop'r, West Main street, opp. Catholic Church.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R. R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

WM. RAWSON, Private Boarding House Masonic Block, East Main street.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H. B. WOOD, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implem'ts, Machinery, etc., College Block.

H. KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

C. D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

C. F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS.

BENOIT BROS., Fashionable Merchant Tailors, north side Main, west of Railroad st.

J. A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L. ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc., College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

C. MILLER, Boot and Shoemaker, two doors east of Postoffice.

JOHN ZECHER, Boot and Shoemaker, next door to Knox's Barber shop.

J. G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

A. STAMPEHL, Boot and Shoemaker, a few doors east of Washington Hall.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Pockman & Smith, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Uncle Henry, opposite Exchange Hotel.

ELDORADO LIVERY STABLES, T. C. Pockman, Main street, near Third.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES. Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn, cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store grain, etc. office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodl'd.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

J. G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

J. I. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

T. J. ADAMS, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Main street, near Second.

J. H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A. D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freeman's Block.

A. ALEXANDER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., White House.

CHARMAK & LEVY, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Groceries, etc., Excelsior Block.

GOSLINER & CO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, etc., Bank Building.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

CACHE CREEK SALOON, Thomas Pierce, Liquors, Cigars, west of Fashion Stables.

HARRY GALLIHER, Eagle Saloon, Burns and Dietz Block, Main street.

A. DEHLIER, San Francisco Beer, Wines and Liquors, opposite Capital Hotel.

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

ABE'S, Abe Morris, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Main street, opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

SWISS SALOON, C. Bush, Wine, Beer and Cigars, Washington Hall.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, W. W. Theobalds, (Weekly) Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

DEPUE & CO., Compilers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, from all parts the world, op. Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

WOODLAND POULTRY YARD, Mrs. C. H. Sprague, east of Railroad Depot.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T. J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg

L. DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

D. TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON, Fashionable Dressmaking, at Green's, College block.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc., east of Postoffice.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

PORTABLE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. W. J. Vandiveer, Exchange Hotel corner.

E. HŒRNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, south side Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS.

PLANING MILLS, Caldwell Bros. Prop's, also Contractors, etc., near Water Works.

RAILROAD PLANING MILLS, H. D. White, Wood and Iron work, Main st. near Depot.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

J. C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

R. B. JOHNSON all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tackney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J. SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

DUNPHY & STOCKING, Blacksmiths, Horseshoers, etc., opp. Exchange Hotel.

B. F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

DIETZ & KNOX, Carriage and Wagon Makers, iron work, etc., cor. 1st and Main.

P. FITZGERALD, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing, Main street, opp. Tackney House.

A. WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N. W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

MRS. T. C. POCKMAN, Shirt Manufacturer, Masonic Block, East Woodland.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY, west of Rupley's Corners, south side Main street.

J. K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

H. P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 25 cents, Haircutting 25 cents, opp Fashion Stables.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber; Hair cutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, WM. Knox, one door east of Craft House.

JAKE SCOTT, Pioneer Barber, one door east of Frazer & Co's butcher shop.

CARPENTERS.

CARSON & GLENN, Architects and Builders, shop in White's Planing Mill, near R.R.

A. STAMP, Carpenter, Housebuilder, etc., Washington Hall building.

L. P. EVERETT,
CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR
OF YOLO COUNTY.
OFFICE—Court House, Woodland. jelldw

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.
MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. apldw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.
HAYMOND & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. myl8w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. apl8w

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. myldw

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. myldw

DR. A. STRONG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours.
jeldw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main.
mylw

L. WELGES, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(*Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer,*)
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. je5w

E. R. BUSH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.
Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. myldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. myldw

CAPITAL HOTEL.
Woodland.
Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully solicited.
Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms
At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
No Chinese Cooks Employed.
Free 'bus to and from all passenger trains.
JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor. jelw

NEW GOODS RECEIVED
FROM AUCTION EVERY WEEK.
Just Arrived: A Full Line of
LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
SHOES
At Lower Prices Than Ever!
AT THE GREAT WESTERN
BANKRUPT STORE,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, - WOODLAND.
je25

WASHINGTON PARK, DIXON.
This delightful resort, located at **DIXON, SOLANO COUNTY,** has been arranged and fitted up with great care for the use of
Picnic and Excursion Parties,
having all the appointments usual at such pleasure grounds. The Park is under the management of
An Experienced Caterer
To the enjoyment of the public, and who never fails to please those who honor him with their patronage. Those desiring to engage the Park should confer with
GEORGE FRAHM, Manager,
je21dw Prop'r City Hotel, Dixon, Cal.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE!
That Eligibly Located and Desirable Town Property situated at the Southeast Corner of
Oak Avenue and Cypress St.,
Containing Five Acres of Land.
Is offered for sale by the owner, together with the **COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE** thereon. This fine property will be sold either as a whole or in part if applied for soon.
For particulars apply to
GEO. D. FISKE,
je23dw Postoffice Building, Woodland.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given that GEO. D. FISKE, JR., is in no way authorized to transact any business of whatsoever nature for the Puget Sound Lumber Co., his services having been dispensed with April 30th, 1879.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER CO.,
By G. W. LYFORD, Agent.
Woodland, June 6th, 1879. je8dw

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE

I will state that I have never attempted nor desired to transact business for P. S. L. Co. since date mentioned. I am, however, prepared to furnish lumber at any point in Yolo County on reasenable terms. "That's what's the matter with Hannah."

je12dw GEO. D. FISKE, JR.

DR. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
A beautiful set of teeth on fine gold plate (20 kar.) for $40. Full set for $80.
Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs)
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. jel5w

MADISON HOT L,
MADISON, - YOLO COUNTY, CAL.
This Hotel is conveniently located on the main road from Woodland to Capay.
Good Accommodations and Charges Reasonable.
ap10dw W. E. COLE, Proprietor.

STATE HOUSE.
Corner K and Tenth Streets, - - Sacramento
H. ELDRED, Proprietor.
Board and Lodging, $6.00 to $12.00 per Week. Single Meals, 25 cts. Board $4.00 per Week. Single Rooms, 50 cts. Family Rooms, $1@$2.50 Fine Wines at the Bar. A Billiard Room attached. (Street Cars pass the door every Six Minutes.)

WOODLAND RACE-TRACK!
J. M. PARKER, Lessee and Prop'r,
Has taken charge of this popular track and invites the patronage of horse men and the public. Every thing will be conducted strictly on the square. je12w

THE N. P. CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the New Constitution Party completed its labors on Friday. Below are the candidates nominated:

For Governor—Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, of Colusa.

For Lieutenant Governor—John P. West, of Los Angeles.

Secretary of State—Lauren E. Crane, of Sierra.

Controller—Wm. Larue, of Sacramento.

Treasurer—Cyrus Jones, of Santa Clara.

Attorney-General—C. W. Cross, of Nevada.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. L. Mann, of San Francisco.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Nathaniel Burnett.

Associate Justices—Alex. Campbell, Jr.; J. H. McCune, Calhoun Benham, Caleb Dorsey, C. A. Tuttle and John C. Burch.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Edwin F. Smith, of Sacramento.

Board of Equalization—A. Bradford, W. M. Crutcher, J. M. Kelley and T. D. Heiskell.

Railroad Commissioners—Henry Larkin, Samuel Soule and General Stoneman.

THE PLATFORM.

Love, of San Francisco, from the Committee on Platform, submitted the following.

WHEREAS, In the recent election on the adoption of the new Constitution the voters of this State, without regard to party lines, obtained a glorious victory over the combined power of money kings, banks and corporations, and have thus shown to all the world that they have sufficient intelligence, honor and patriotism to preserve, guard and protect the liberty bequeathed to them by the illustrious fathers of the Republic. And, whereas, the banded cohorts of capital are now endeavoring, by their usual corrupt means, to wrest the fruits of the late victory of the people of this State from them by electing those to office who are inimical to the new Constitution, for the purpose of construing and administering the same in behalf of the moneyed power and against the rights of the laboring and producing classes. And, whereas, the opposition to the new Constitution was unequalled in virulence, and the efforts to defeat it were characterized by bribery and coercion heretofore unparalled. And, whereas, a Constitution cannot execute itself, but must be vitalized by appropriate legislation, and be enforced by just interpretation and friendly construction. And, whereas, a single transportation company is collecting from the people an annual revenue so enormous as to cripple all the industries of the State. And, whereas, from the commencement of its existence that company has been operating on capital furnished entirely by the people of the State and nation. And, whereas, the Democratic and Republican Party organizations, while openly professing to ignore the subject of the adoption of the new Constitution, did in fact use the machinery of those parties in the interests of the enemies of the new Constitution in order to defeat it. And, whereas, it is well known that any and all promises made by those parties in their platforms and resolutions are only intended to catch votes. And, whereas, the people adopted the new Constitution without the aid of either the Democratic or Republican Party organizations. And, whereas, the presence of the Chinese in California is an unmitigated and intolerable nuisance. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the new Constitution embodies principles just to all, oppressive to none, dear to ourselves, and of mutual benefits to posterity.

Resolved, That the people of the State of California would prove recreant to their own interests, false to their professions of friendship to the new Constitution, and deficient in a proper spirit of manhood, if they were to submit that instrument to the hands of its enemies, and thus permit it to be strangled in its infancy.

Resolved, That the New Constitution Party, organized for the purpose of releasing the people from the oppressions and thraldom of capital in the State of California, cannot have, and is not intended to have, any influence whatever on the national politics of any individual.

Resolved, That in a Republic where the people are the source of all political power, and where the avenues of wealth and promotion are open and free to all alike, there is not and cannot be any room for agrarianism, socialism, or communism.

Resolved, That the New Constitution Party will protect the liberty, labor and property of every citizen, and that therefore it commends itself to the support of all.

Resolved, That the first Legislature elected under the new Constitution shall put into immediate effect the stringent clauses of that instrument against the Chinese; and that everything that can be done shall be done to make the Chinese cease coming, and to cause those now here to speedily depart.

Resolved, That the State and County Central Committees of this party be, and they are hereby, directed to print upon their tickets at the next election, the words, "Against Chinese Immigration."

Resolved, That our principles are embodied in the new Constitution, and it is for them alone we are contending. That while we believe in the doctrine that principles and not men should be subserved by party action, we cannot safely submit the execution of the instrument that embodies our principles to men who were but yesterday violently opposed to them, and who have shown no better evidence of conversion than a desire to hold office.

Resolved, That the rates of freight and fares of those railroad companies in California which have received Government aid should be reduced at least one third; and that each person receiving a nomination from the N. C. P. for an office, in the exercise of which, and whose duty it shall be to establish rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights, shall be deemed and held to be pledged to carry out in good faith the policy ennunciated in this resolution, and as far as possible relieve the people of California from extortion and oppression by those great corporations.

Resolved, That laws shall be passed to carry into effect the provisions of the new Constitution, that all property shall be taxed according to its value once in each year, strictly avoiding all species of double taxation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature to provide for the election by the people of all State and county officers under the Constitution, except in cases where their appointments are specially provided for in the Constitution.

The following additional resolution, offered by Long, of Nevada, was adopted:

For many years after California became a State, mining for gold was the leading industry—even now, it is the second—many of her most enterprising citizens, as individuals, and as associations under incorporation laws, have invested millions of dollars in developing placers and constructing ditches to enable the miners to work the same; and with the foregoing facts in view,

Resolved, That the New Constitution Party pledges itself that it will stand firm as the miners' friend, and in case any attempt shall be made at any time, to pass unfriendly legislation, the New Constitution Party will openly and boldly oppose any and all attempts to infringe upon the vested rights of mine and ditch owners.

The following, offered by Crump, of Lake, was adopted:

Resolved, That in accordance with a joint resolution, passed by the last Legislature, the Governor be urged to submit to the people of the State, at the general election in September next, the question of Chinese immigration to this State, and that whether such question be submitted officially or not, we hereby recommend that every ticket of the New Constitution Party have printed immediately following the names of the candidates the words "Against Chinese Immigration."

JOINT SENATOR.

The Workingmen showed remarkable good sense in their nomination of J. H. Harlan, of this county, for Joint Senator. Mr. Harlan is an old school Democrat of the Jeffersonian stripe, an old resident of Yolo County, and has served one term as Supervisor of the 4th District with credit to himself and honor to his party as well as to the county. Mr. Harlan was a new Constitution supporter, but since that election has affiliated with the old party of justice and the poor man's rights. We should like to see Mr. Harlan endorsed by the Democracy for Senator.

ONE OF THE N. C. P. NOMINEES.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Dear Sir:—Among the nominees of the New Party for the Supreme Bench I notice the name of J. H. McKune, formerly Judge of this District Court. The reform party has given in its State ticket, made up of men upon whose election depends the "salvation of our State." As I also have some anxiety for the welfare of our State and its institutions, I design, with your permission, to publish a little of the past history of the said J. H. McKune.

Of all offices in the gift of the people that of the Judiciary should be characterized by strict honor and integrity. At the expiration of the term of office of the said J. H. McKune he was a Republican candidate for re-election. His opponent in the Convention was Robert Robeson, now attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad.

Before the nominations were made both gentlemen were pledged to the support of the aspirant who should receive the nomination. McKune, in a speech which is still preserved in Sacramento, promised to work and spend his money for Robeson should Robeson be nominated. The ballot resulted in McKune's defeat. Instead of following his pledge, the gentleman allowed himself to be run as an Independent candidate against Robeson, causing the defeat of them both, and the election of Ramage to the bench. Should such men be sustained in their aspirations for so high a position by voters who are in earnest in their endeavors to reform our Government? A REFORMER.

OTHER NOMINEES.

The County Democratic Central Committee have nominated Mr. David N. Hershe for the Assembly, J. H. Harlan, who was nominated by the County Convention, having positively declined to accept. Mr. Hershey is a staunch old-line Democrat who is well known throughout the county, and a citizen who has large interests at stake. He will make a good representative if he succeeds, and we trust he will, in securing an election.

For District Attorney the Committee placed upon the ticket the name of W. H. Grant, a young lawyer of acknowledged ability and one well qualified for the position.

Elias Peterson has been nominated by the Democracy of Cache Creek Township for Justice of the Peace. Mr. Peterson has heretofore occupied the Justice's Bench in Woodland and gave very general satisfaction. We trust he will be elected. They also nominated Sam Montgomery for Constable of Cache Creek Township, who will, if elected, perform the duties of his office satisfactorily.

"WOODLAND STANDARD" is the name of a new Democratic paper published in Woodland, the first number of which was issued June 28th, edited and published by Dwight L. Hackett, who is also proprietor. It is a neat looking, well gotten up paper. A serious mistake is made, we think, in putting the subscription price at the very low rate of two dollars a year, as it contains over half as much matter as THE YOLO DEMOCRAT. True business policy would be to charge a fair price for the paper. Probably the object is to cut under the prices of the other weekly papers already established, in order to obtain subscribers. We had not supposed there was any need of, or field for, another Democratic paper in Woodland, and so expressed ourselves to prominent Democrats before the *Standard* was issued. Time will determine whether we were right.

Plan for a Ship Railroad.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Captain Eads, the well known engineer, in a carefully considered article, gives his views on the ship canal across Panama in the *Tribune* to-day. He offers his plan of a ship railroad as a substitute. He does not content himself with merely outlining the plan, but works out the details so that the reader can judge for himself of its practicability. He would take vessels out of the water by a well known dry-dock method, or by an original system of sunken platform and cradle, raised by hydraulic machinery; transport them across the Isthmus with cargo unbroken on a ten rail track, and lower them into the sea on the other side to continue their voyage. The canal would cost at least $160,000,000; the railroad could be constructed for $50,000,000. The canal would take twenty-five years to build; the railroad could be finished in five, and the benefits enjoyed by this generation. One could not be made to pay interest on the enormous investment it would require; the other would be a profitable investment. One would require the assistance of foreign Governments, which would thus get a hold upon the Isthmus; the other could be built as a commercial undertaking.

New Patents.

Dewey & Co's Patent Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific coast inventors, for the week ending June 17th, 1879: J. A. Biltz, Pleasanton, Cal., fifth wheel for vehicles; E. Coanquette, S. F., contrifugal pump; H. H. Eames, S. F., smelting ores; H. H. Eames, S.F., hybrocarbon vapor burner; G. R. Evans, S. F., amalgamator; L. Garrigan, S. F., hotel waiter; J. J. Graff, S. F., sewing machine; E. M. Hamilton, Los Angeles, Cal., pipe for irrigation; D. Hayes and W. Free, S. F., fire escape ladder (re-issued); J. Kraft, Downey, Cal, stalk cutter; W. P. Lewis, Oroville, Cal., pneumatic dredging tube; H. A. Norton, Ward City, Nev., railway switch.

Teachers' Certificates.

Following are the names of applicants who received certificates at the regular teachers' examination last week:

First Grade—H. S. French and S. B. Fisher.

Second Grade—Mary A. Lasley, Mollie Meadows, Kate B. Fisher, Lizzie L. Ward, Maggie Kean, Catherine E. Johnson, H. D. Lawhead, Mary E. Lucas, Margie McHenry and Grace Frost.

Third Grade—Mrs. A. M. Ayers and Katie Simmons.

Pedestrianism.

Sol Moore, the long distance pedestrian, who was announced to walk 60 miles in ten hours last Saturday accomplished part of the feat. At 40 minutes past 10 he had made 52 miles, having 1 hour and 20 minutes in which to finish. There being no audience, however, it was not deemed necessary to continue, and so the undertaking was abandoned. Moore is a good walker, but his feat failed to draw a very large audience. It's played out.

A Last Chance Candidate.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Sir: I am a prominent candidate on the H. B. ticket. I cannot say that I admire the odium cast on the party by being denominated "Honorable Bilks" or "Foxtail Party." But that does not effect me much—that is it, will not if I can succeed in riding into office on the whoop-up. I really believe I deserve an office at the hands of the dear people whom I have endeavored to serve through the agency of every party that has existed since the days of emancipation. But through the blindness of the people my rights and services have been alike disregarded. I was a follower of the Jacksonian doctrine from principle. I maintained that principle until I discovered that the party was blind to its best interests, for, plain as the matter was to me, they failed to respect my claims to office, and as a matter of consistency on my part I united my indispensable strength to the Independent Party. I would have gone over to the Republicans but that party at that time was in the minority, and besides, it was full of office seekers already. Even this strategic move failed to bring out my political weight, and once more I was a victim of disappointed ingenuity. Poor fools! How the people could so blindly, so unwillingly, and above all so stubbornly disregard my immaculate requisites for office is beyond my power of comprehension. But they did it. And in my extreme thirst for vengeance and retaliation I donned the Workingmen's collar, and determined to pull through in spite of all former opposition. But again my ephemeral ambition was lost in air and I found after the votes were counted that I was no nearer the object of my fluctuating aspirations than before. But it must be remembered that through all my digressive political manoeuvers my sole ambition has been centered on one grand point—to faithfully serve the people—in some fat office. So far my tribulations as an office-seeker have been of a very serious nature, and nothing short of an iron-clad constitution, supported by a patriotic devotion to the prospective emoluments of office could ever pass through the ordeal and reach my honorable age. Many people would have grown discouraged by such repeated failures. But I have not. I now have faith in this party move, as it is likely to carry, through the heat of excitement. It is my last hope—all other parties have refused to recognize my services, and if they cast me off this time I will vacate the political arena forevermore.

Trustingly Yours, NOSNHOJ.

My Benefit.

EDITOR WOODLAND DAILY DEMOCRAT:—To the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly rendered their valuable assistance I return my most grateful thanks. To those who patronized the entertainment my thanks are equally due. But as the general public seem anxious to know the result financially, I beg the use of your columns to state what I candidly think I had a right to expect, and what I received. Some three months since the Cantata of Esther was rendered here, the proceeds to be devoted to various objects of local interest. Although prevented by sickness from witnessing the performances, I am assured they were a marked success artistically and financially. At the first rehearsals I was waited upon by gentlemen interested and induced (not by promise of payment) to arrange and direct the dramatic business. Although very ill at the time, I did arrange and direct three rehearsals, and however meritorious the rendering of the various parts may have been vocally, it could not have been the financial success it proved but for the dramatic business which I claim I have given it. Having given my services with others for benefit purposes in which I was in no way interested, and having to pass some ten weeks in the Hospital as the result of my exertions in attending the rehearsals of the Cantata, I felt that I might demand a benefit as a right and not *beg* it as a charity. The combination of ladies and gentlemen who so kindly furnished my benefit entertainment, embracing nearly all the instrumental and vocal talent of the town, should in itself have guaranteed a full house. But I must acknowledge that had it not been for a few personal friends and the saloon keepers (with whom I have never spent a dollar) there would not have been as many in the auditorium as there were on the stage. I am aware that many will urge the dulness of the times, but I cannot even salve my wounded pride and pocket with that poor excuse for so slim a house, remembering that only last week Woodland gave $250 for an entertainment at Washington Hall. But then the recipients were rich and had not been in the hospital from over exertion for the benefit of Woodland's local interests. Apologizing for this intrusion of what is to me a sad disappointment, and yet wholesome lesson, I beg to remain,

Respectfully, J. H. VINSON.

Coming to It.

A great many of our agricultural men have this year experimented somewhat in the cultivation of cereals other than the old commodities, wheat and barley, which heretofore have engaged the attention of the California farmer to the almost entire exclusion of all others. The results of these experiments have been in many cases gratifying and serve to confirm the theory frequently advanced, that a change of crops is necessary to successful farming; and it becomes more and more apparent that the California farmer must abandon the idea of reaping a wheat crop each year from the same piece of ground. It is well known that this system of routine crops is fast exhausting the productiveness of the soil, but alternated crops have proven a benefit to the land and at the same time have brought greater returns to the cultivator.

Corn has been found to be a successful alternative, as its cultivation tends to rid the ground of foul vegetation and at the same time to rest the soil and prepare it for a wheat crop. Old and reliable farmers tell us that a change of system must be adopted or farming will soon become unprofitable in California.

W. P. C. Joint Senatorial Convention.

DAVISVILLE, June 28, 1879.

The Workingmen of Yolo and Solano Counties met in Joint Convention here to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the two counties in the Senate at its next session.

Dr. Day was chosen President and W. S. Fleming Secretary.

John Quilty, of Woodland, nominated J. H. Harlan, of Yolo, in an eulogistic speech.

W. Kernock nominated L. C. Drummond.

Mr. Harlan received a majority of the votes cast.

It was then moved and carried that Mr. Harlan be the unanimous choice of the Convention for State Senator.

Convention adjourned.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

My Sweetheart.

Do you know my sweetheart, sir?
She has fled and gone away.
I've lost my love; pray tell me,
Have you seen her pass to-day?

Dewy bluebells are her eyes;
Golden corn her waving hair;
Her cheeks are of the sweet blush-roses;
Have you seen this maiden fair?

White lilies are her neck, sir;
And her breath the eglantine;
Her rosy lips the red carnations;
Such is she, this maiden mine.

The light wind is her laughter;
The murmuring brook her song:
Her tears, so full of tender pity,
In the clouds are borne along.

The sunbeams are her smiles;
The leaves her footsteps light;
To kiss each coy flower into life
Is my true love's delight.

I will tell you who she is,
And how all things become her.
Bend down, that I may whisper,
My sweetheart's name is "Summer."

The Forgotten Sentinel.

I.

The Island of Rugen, in the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, is a strong natural position strongly fortified. During the campaign of 1807 Davoust had occupied it with a regiment of infantry and some companies of sappers and miners, and one of the infantrymen was Firman Bonard, a young soldier posted one night on a little eminence near the harbor.

It was near midnight when the corporal of the guard left him, and he expected to be relieved at 2 o'clock, which would leave him three hours' sleep before morning. The minutes slowly wore away, and the two hours, according to the sentry's calculation, had about expired, when suddenly he heard a sound as of footsteps approaching.

"Good! Here comes the relief!" said Firmin Bonard to himself, then cried aloud: "Who goes there?"

There was no reply. "And yet I heard something," muttered the soldier, "and I can take my oath my two hours are up." Almost immediately thereafter there was another rustle in the bushes, then a bark, and the poodle Capucin, the Dog of the Regiment, and a warm personal friend of the young sentry, bounded up to him.

II.

On hearing the dog bark the sentinel at first fancied that something was wrong, and cocking his musket he cast a searching glance into the obscurity, holding his breath to listen. But there was neither sound nor sight of a foe, and Capucin, clambering up the rocks, came bounding to Bonard's feet.

"Oh, that's you, old fellow, is it?" said the soldier. "You found it dull, did you?" well, Capucin, it is not particularly lively here. It is a pity you didn't think to invite the Corporal to accompany you, for the night is decidedly cool and I have an exposition of sleep come upon me. The Corporal's watch is always slow, and will be till he takes it to the blacksmith for repairs."

In response to these words, to which he had patiently listened, Capucin began to bark and gambol furiously round his friend.

"Oh, you think that if I am chilled and sleepy I had better warm my blood and wake myself up with a dance, eh? But, Capucin, you have no musket to carry, or you wouldn't frisk so."

Still Capucin continued to bark and to run, now to the right, now to the left, as if possessed, till finally losing all patience he came up to the soldier, seized him by the overcoat and tugged so heartily at it that he tore away a fragment of the cloth.

Bonard was not in the best of humor originally, now his anger was increased and transferred from the absent corporal to the present Capucin, and he saluted the animal with a lusty kick.

The dog was visibly grieved to be so maltreated and misunderstood, and retired to some little distance, then slowly returned, looked reproachfully at the soldier, and licked his hands.

"Go! Be off with you!" said Bonard, steeling his heart and threatening him with the but end of his piece.

Capucin, seeing that he could not prevail with him, at last retired, often looking back and barking invitingly.

But the sentinel stood resolutely at his post and Capucin just reached the beach in time to embark with the corporal in the last boat, for Napoleon had formed a new strategic combination and was retiring inland and had sent Davoust orders to join him instantly, evacuating Rugen on an hour's notice. In the bustle, the corporal—every one but Capucin—had forgotten about Bonard.

III.

Firmin Bonard, pacing his beat with his musket under his arm, heard 3 o'clock strike in the distant belfry of the old church of Rugen, then 4, then 5. The swallows began to twitter and the sun came up.

Losing all patience, and in desperate defiance of military law, which enjoined him to remain on post till he was duly relieved, he descended from the heights and sought the guard-house. "If any body is going to be shot," he growled, "it ought to be the corporal, for the idea of leaving a man on guard for six hours is absurd."

So saying he entered the guard-house and found it deserted. "The devil!" he exclaimed, and was sorely puzzled, but after a few moments' reflection came to the conclusion that the regiment had moved to some other part of the island. Throwing his gun over his shoulder, he set off across the island and presently came to a peasant who was plowing in a field.

"My good man," said the soldier, "can you tell me which way the French troops have gone?"

"By water," answered the peasant, surprised at seeing the solitary soldier; "I don't know where they have gone, but at two this morning they sailed with the greatest haste, and in the completest silence."

"Gone!" said the sentry; "and they have abandoned me! I shall be set down as a deserter. Damn that corporal—he not only left me on watch six hours, but he has ruined my reputation—dishonored me. Now I understand poor Capucin's visit; he came to warn me that they were going, and I, dull fool that I was, could not understand him. Good dog, and I kicked him—the first time one of our men ever struck him. Oh! Capucin, Capucin, why didn't you think of tearing the corporal's coat, too?"

And the sentinel burst into tears of regret and despair.

IV.

As the farm of Peter Baxen, the peasant with whom Firmin Bonard had fallen in, was one of the largest in the island, the soldier returned to his old calling, did not lack for opportunities to show his skill and industry, and speedily convinced the rich peasant of his value.

Firmin became the husband of the old man's only child, the rich, pretty and amiable Amelia.

Four years have passed away—four years of toil and love. Firmin Bonard thought often of France, but came to forget his technical desertion. The prattling of his two children, the embraces of his wife, were a present that answered for the future; small wonder that he forgot the past.

So matters went on till one morning the signal was made that several vessels were in sight; then as they drew nearer the word went round the island:

"It is the French! They are going to land!"

V.

"It is the French! They are going to land."

The words came to Firmin Bonard's ears like alarm guns, and he felt that he was a lost man. A sudden thought came to him, however, and reassured him somewhat; dashing to his dwelling he put on his old uniform and shako, and ran to the spot where five years before he had been so strangely abandoned.

Soon barges filled with soldiers were seen to put off from the ships that rounded to and dropped anchor. In the bow of one was a big white poodle that barked joyously on seeing the solid ground once more.

Firmin Bonard saw the dog and fancied that he recognized in him old Capucin, and his eyes filled with tears.

Still the barges approached; Capucin—it was Capucin, indeed—evidently recognized the island, looked round eagerly, espied the sentry, then standing on his hind-legs, gave one rapturous howl, and, plunging into the sea, swam with all his might shoreward.

An instant later and the boats were within hailing distance.

"Who goes there?" shouted Firmin Bonard in a voice of thunder.

"Who goes there yourself?" answered one of Davoust's staff from the leading boat; "who are you, anyhow?"

"Firmin Bonard, private of the Sixty-eighth of the line, on guard."

"On guard? How long have you been on guard?"

"Since 12 o'clock on the night of May 13, 1807."

At this reply every one burst out laughing. The first boat's prow had not quite touched the strand when Capucin had scrambled up the steep rock and with a tremendous bound cast himself, barking furiously, into the arms of his old friend. Barks, gamboling, somersaults, licking of hands, face, feet—all imaginable demonstrations of canine joy.

"Go on, old fellow," sobbed the soldier, with tears rolling down his cheeks; "tear my coat and muddy it as much as you like to-day, and I won't say anything. I remember when I struck you for showing me all your affection and intelligence."

VI.

When he had recovered somewhat from his emotion, Firmin Bonard, followed by the faithful dog, went down to the beach to greet his comrades and tell his story. Luckily the corporal, now an officer on Davoust's staff, was there, and could corroborate it. The regiment feasted him royally, and he in return invited every one of them to the farm, where he and his wife did the honors cordially.

It was not long ere the news reached Marshal Davoust's ears. He laughed heartily at Firmin Bonard's stratagem, and having satisfied himself that the soldier's antecedents were irreproachable, ordered his discharge to be made out in due form.

"Far be it from me," said the Marshal, "after he has been on guard for five years without being relieved, to send this gallant fellow before a court-martial."

Faintness and its Causes.

Faintness consists in a temporary failure of the activity of the heart; the blood, in consequence, is not properly circulated. It does not reach the head, and the patient loses clearness of vision and color, and, if not prevented, falls on the floor, where, or even before reaching it, he recovers. There is no convulsion, and though he can scarcely be said to be conscious, he is not profoundly unconscious, so as not to be able to be aroused, as happens in epilepsy. There are all degrees of faintness, from merely feeling faint and looking slightly pale to the state we have described; and in some cases the state of fainting is hardly recovered from well before it recurs again and again, for hours or days together. We need hardly say that the latter are altogether beyond the reach of domestic medicine. What are the causes of faintness? It is not very difficult to describe these. Some people are so easily affected that they faint if they cut their finger, or even if they see the cut finger of another. All one can say of such persons is that their muscular fiber is not strong, and that their nerves are sensitive. The heart, which goes on for years circulating the blood, is essentially a muscle. It is weak in some people, stronger in others. As a rule, it is weaker in women and stronger in men. Hence women faint more rapidly than men. Whatever weakens the heart and the muscles generally acts as a cause of faintness. Close, foul air is a common cause of faintness or of languidness. Anything which greatly affects the nervous system, such as bad news or the sight of something horrible or disagreeable, will sometimes cause fainting. But of all causes of faintness, none is so serious as the loss of blood. The muscles, in order to act well, must be supplied with blood; and if the blood of the body is lost—if it escapes, either from a vein opened purposely, or from piles, or from the source from which menstruation proceeds—in excessive quantity, then faintness will happen. The degree of it will depend on the constitution, and on the amount of blood lost. A loss of blood that would scarcely be felt in one person will be a serious cause of faintness in another. Sometimes frequent faintness arises from becoming very fat, the muscular system of the heart being impaired by fatty deposit. —*Cassell's Household Guide.*

Honored by the King.

Garibaldi throws his great political influence with the king, who, in this stage of affairs, represents United Italy. When he came to Rome, some ten days since, weak and sick, carried almost like a dead man from the depot to his son's house, amid the cheers and wailing of the populace, the king paid him the first visit. Some days later Garibaldi repaid it, going in a carriage which he was not able to leave. He was driven into the lovely gardens of the Quirinal, when the king came down, and, entering the carriage, sat with him during the interview. His relations with the established government are cordial and complete; in fact he is drawing a large pension from the State.

He in no way, however, abandons political agitation for the general advancement of Republican ideas and principles. He is incessantly, by private influence and public appeal, urging on "the Left" to radical, democratic measures. Since my stay here he has issued two circulars, which, to our ears, would sound decidedly revolutionary and dangerous. We must recollect, however, that over here words are very cheap and plentiful. It takes ten thousand of them to make a very little deed. His programme is agitation and action "inside the laws." On that line he labors with very defiant words and ceaseless action, leading forward his forces. Still he never loses sight of the ultimate result of arousing the people to seek or defend their own rights in their own way, nor lets his political opponent lose sight of it either. Witness the following distinct threat, which concludes a manifesto issued April 26, announcing, in very enthusiastic terms, the organization of a central working body, to be known as "The League of the Democracy;" "The League is pledged to confine its work within the limits of the law, and to employ, exclusively, peaceful means; but those who govern Italy must know that if the right to do so is contested, fettered or hindered, it matters not from what side, it is on them will fall the whole responsibility, in the event that the League of the Democracy, in order to defend or reconquer its rights, and conscious of acting legitimately in defense, shall have recourse to other means." The papers of this same week contained a news item to the effect that Garibaldi had headed, with a handsome sum, a subscription list to purchase a million of rifles with which to arm the people of Italy. This is not probably true, but it seems to illustrate the condition of popular feeling—the thoughts which are in men's minds.

This circular, and an indiscreet poem on the general subject of assassinating tyrants, have given great offense to the conservative element, and are being used with some effect by his political opponents.

While accepting the crown as the representative to-day of established government and Italian Union, and throwing his influence with it in the interest of order, Garibaldi is in no way satisfied with the administration, and his political position is on the extreme left of the Lefts. It is doubtful, however, if he would be satisfied with any government. He is a poet, although a writer of bad verses, and lacks the practical grasp of statesmanship. It is his mission to arouse and destroy, not to protect and administer.

For a whole lifetime Garibaldi has been the mover of the oppressed people of Europe, leading them in one desperate effort after another, that has always ended in his defeat and disaster. To-day, as he nears death, his body worn away by the force of the still living and powerful soul within it, it is dramatic to think that he stands like the leader of old on Pisgah's top, almost in reach of the promised land of his hopes and prophecies. In England, to-day, the social and political power of the common people is steadily growing healthily and peacefully. In France they stand a guard in possession of the government. In Italy they wait in hope, under, perhaps, the first constitutional government of the continent. In Russia they are blindly rising in crime and blood—illogically, illegally, but in a way that is striking terror into organized society all over Europe, and forcing the consideration of the situation on the fears and conscience of those now fortunate classes who, for a thousand years, have enjoyed the trust of government without even being called on for an account of their stewardship, or, perhaps, ever thinking of their responsibility.—*W. W. N., in Philadelphia Press.*

CHINESE LOVE OF FLOWERS.—The love of flowers is one of the Chinese passions, and is gratified by artificial imitations. In a narrow street of Pekin, a daily fair is held, at which, for half a mile, pith-paper and silk flowers are exposed for sale.

Foreigners stand fascinated before the stands, watching the skill of the flower-makers. Each one is provided with a sort of pincers, some wire, a pot of glue, knives, and some with pith-paper of many hues.

In a short time, while his deft fingers move with bewildering rapidity, he will counterfeit the dahlia, aster, rose, or whatever real flower lies before him for a model. His skill in cutting leaf, calyx and petals, is equaled only by his marvelous eye for delicate differences of tint.

Here the peddlers get their supplies for the day. It is astonishing to see how fond the people are of those beautiful counterfeits of nature. The Chinese women wear no bonnets or hats, but do their hair up in elaborate fashions, and wear flowers instead.

In some parts of the kingdom, you may know if a woman be maid, widow or matron, from the color of the flowers she wears in her hair.

The parasol, where the women wear no hats, is, of course, an indispensable article for any out-door excursion, and the whole family of parasols and umbrellas in China is a marvel. They are generally made of silk or paper.

THIMBLES.—At a recent meeting of the British archæological association to the statements made that these articles were of recent date, evidence was adduced to show that they were well known to the Romans. The earliest examples, however, in England and north Europe appear to have been of leather, one of that material being shown. It was in use in county Cork so late as 1820. A large number of examples of brass, dating from 1500, were exhibited. They were mostly found in London, and some of the seventeenth century have inscriptions.—*Athenæum.*

He that falls into sin is a man; that grieveth at it may be a saint; that boasteth of it is a devil.

A Great Artist's Maxims.

"Never wish to appear greater than you are," writes Couture, on almost the first page of his book. "Above all things beware of expressing other people's opinions as if they were your own; that brings ruin, it leads to darkness; dare to be yourself; that will bring you light. Above all things be humble; in the art of painting humility is the greatest strength." And again he says: "He who is at the bottom of the social ladder regards himself as a repressed king, and the poorest of our artists considers himself equal to Michael Angelo. One may satisfy kings, may satisfy the desires of a woman, but cannot satisfy a modern artist." When a mere child Couture was taken by his father to the museum of the Louvre, and the first picture he saw was the "Marriage in Cana," by Veronese. His father corrected him for exclaiming aloud that it was the "Marriage in Cana," pointing out to him that it could not be because the figures were dressed in the costume of the Middle Ages instead of that of the age of Tiberius. The father soon learned from a bystander what a mistake he had made, and how his son was right. "I do not know why," says Couture in his book, "but it appeared to me very beautiful." It was long afterward that this boy was able to paint his famous "Romans of the Decadence," which gave him an immediate and wide renown, but its striking similarity in method and treatment to the great work of Veronese makes it seem a late result of that outburst of boyish enthusiasm. After Veronese his favorite artist seems to have been Rembrandt. Although a very different genius from Raphael, the great Dutchman is "not less grand." His is the rare gift of never fatiguing. He is a profound observer and thinker, sad, too, and somber. It pleases him to picture man as tired of life. He saddens all joy and gayety; "he is a profound misanthrope; he seems to paint with tears and with shadow." There is not a color, not a flower—simply a ray of light to brighten his faces. "But what a head and what eyes! It is life itself; it frightens us, and overthrows the idea we have of art; for here there is not development, interpretation, nothing of that; it is simply truth."

That Motor Again.

Any sensible man who picked up the New York *World* of Monday last must have glanced at the date to see if he had not chanced on an issue several years old. The leading article on the first page, three columns long, was headed "Keeley's Wonderful Motor—It now works a vibratory engine of new design, with perfect success—An invention which sensible men believe must ere long revolutionize the great industries of mankind." If this lengthy article had appeared in a certain Cleveland paper, people would at once comprehend that the editor thereof was making a frantic endeavor to unload his useless Keeley motor stock, but we never thought the *World* had been caught by that Philadelphia vapor bubble. The account goes on to eulogize the character of Mr. Keeley and shows that the motor is now in full working order, and that great results may shortly be expected. Mr. Keeley, it seems, invented a motor to fit our engines, but as they would not work he has been compelled to invent an engine to fit the motor. We are pleased to note that Mr. Keeley has dropped the common word "vapor," as applied to his mysterious force, and it is now "an intermolecular etheric substance." This is much more satisfactory than simple "vapor," and it is to be hoped that Mr. Keeley will patent the title for future use. The writer of the article in the *World* candidly acknowledges that he understands neither the generator nor engine; in other words, he doesn't know what he is talking about, yet he manages to spin out three columns on that unmitigated humbug, the Keeley motor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

One of the most striking characteristics of modern medicine is the importance assigned to nursing in the treatment of the sick. Many diseases for which our forefathers used the most violent remedies are now known to tend naturally to recovery, if the patient is only placed under favorable conditions, so that a large part of the duty of the physician or surgeon is to see that his patient is well nursed, and that the environment of the sick or injured person is such as will favor and not retard recovery. Hence, in a case of severe illness, the medical attendant of the present day directs his attention less to the sharpening of his lancet and the devising of elaborate and voluminous mixtures of drugs than to the ventilation of the sick room, the cleanliness of the patient, the preparation and administration of food, and the exclusion of harmful influences; and in the sick-room the vast array of potions and unguents and the odor of drugs has been replaced, we will hope, by a neat and skillful nurse and a plentiful supply of fresh air.—*Home Journal.*

SPANISH BEGGARS.—The streets are thronged with paupers who beg for their daily bread. Woe to you, if you chance to give one of them anything; for soon their friends and friends' friends will hear of it, and the next time you go out you will have a train of eager persistent attendants wherever you go. But should you give one a penny or two, be careful to place it gently in his outstretched hand or cap, for if you should throw or toss the pennies at them your ears will be saluted with such a volume of curses that, could you understand them all, would make you shudder, and wonder how many aves and pater nosters they will have to say for penance. "Are they dogs that you throw your miserable centaros at them!" No public provision is made for paupers, but on Saturday no one refuses their petitions.

The introduction of the use of the Bible in administering oaths in New Mexico, where it was never used until Judge Prince went out, has been the occasion of some local humor in the newspapers of the Territory. The Santa Fe papers insist that at Las Vegas the sheriff ransacked the town for two days in search of the necessary volume and finally only succeeded by borrowing one from a convent. The Las Vegas papers retort that when the Bible was introduced into the Court at Santa Fe, the lawyers siezed on it and read it with avidity for some hours, imagining that it was a new Eastern publication, until one of them remembered having heard of the story of Daniel when he was a small child in Chautauqua county. The Bible Society will please make a note of New Mexico as good missionary ground.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Roch, the Hangman.

M. Roch, the public executioner, died recently in an apoplectic fit, at the age of fifty-five years. M. Roch had fulfilled his melancholy office eight years, and the number of criminals who came under his care was fifty-four. Roch was a stout man with a very paternal air, always correctly clad in black long cloth, his black waistcoat relieved by an enormous gold watch-chain. In private life he was a very worthy man and lived quietly like a good bourgeois in an apartment on the third story, at No. 10, Rue Rochebrune, with his wife and seven children. On the door was a simple brass plate with the inscription: "Roch, fonctionnaire public." With his clients, if the word is allowable, M. Roch was as paternal in manner as he was in appearance. He always addressed them as *mon garcon*, and whenever they asked for information about the terrible operation they were on the point of undergoing, he used to reply with an air of the most absolute conviction, that it did not hurt in the least. One might have almost believed that he had himself experienced the sensation. In his official functions he was always in a hurry, and when the chaplain was a little long in his parting observation to the victim, Roch used to tap on his watch glass with a manner that made you shudder. People used to say that every execution caused Roch a violent emotion. We do not believe that such was the case. He cut off a head just as coolly as another man saws kindling wood or paints a picture. It was his art or his trade and nothing more. One of his assistants—or mecaniciens, as they prefer to be called—named Berger will probably be the successor of M. Roch. He is a strongly-built and unsentimental fellow. On execution days he always used to be dressed in a black jacket, a colored waistcoat and a Tyrolean hat. His pay was 3,600 francs a year. If he succeeds Roch he will be raised to 8,000 francs a year and will receive twelve francs traveling expenses for any "work" that he may have to do outside Paris. M. Roch was always very agreeable and obliging to press men; he was also a protecter of the arts. M. Roch was, so to speak, born to the trade. His father was executioner-in-chief at Mende (Lozere), and at the age of twelve the son began to assist his father in his terrible functions. After practicing some time in the provinces, M. Roch was at last called to Paris. He became first mecanicien to Heindrich, whom he succeeded in 1872.

The Proposition for a Ship Railway Across the Isthmus.

It is not at all probable that there will be any serious discussion at the Panama Canal Convention in Paris over the plan of bridging this gap in one of the great routes of commerce by a ship railway. Although the scheme may seem perfectly feasible to those who have theoretically originated it, it does not strike the ordinary mind as one likely to be attended with success. There are few things simpler in their construction than a canal, and the ultimate cost of a work of this kind can usually be determined with a close approach to accuracy. No doubt, $100,000,000 is a large sum to expend, but, if once a canal is constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, it is hardly possible that any questions as to its serviceability can arise. But with the ship railway the case would be wholly different. The estimated cost might be considerably less, but when the tracks had been laid, the rolling tanks built, and the hauling engines put in their places, the practicability of working the various parts would have to be demonstrated. There might be not the least difficulty, while, on the other hand, the enterprise might prove to be a complete failure. Now, as long as this doubt exists, sanguine inventors must seek for some less exalted method of test than one which would involve an outlay of $50,000,000. It is stated by some that it would, with our present knowledge of mechanics, be impossible to build a traction engine with sufficient power to pull a tank car, containing the water needed to float a loaded steamer of 5,000 tons' register, and the vessel herself and her cargo. The weight would be immense, and increasing the number of tracks and wheels, while it might add to the safety of the car, would not lessen its resistance to motion. Then, if an accident should occur, the result would be serious in the extreme, for if there is anything more ungainly and helpless than a fish out of water, it is a ship in a similar condition. A slight jar may hopelessly strain her, and her size and weight are such that if once fairly on the earth, beyond the reach of water, there is nothing to do but to break her to pieces. This being the case, ship-owners and marine-underwriters would hesitate a long time before they gave their consent to permit a vessel in which they were interested to be put upon a railway car.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Boy's Bravery and Narrow Escape.

John Conlan, the "elevator" boy in the Chicago Postoffice Building, lately burned, is credited with considerable manly unselfishness and useful presence of mind during the fire. He could easily have escaped at the first alarm, but went up, instead, to warn the janitor's family on the sixth story, and others on other floors in succession, taking them down in his elevator and returning, until he almost sacrificed his own life.

On the fourth floor, Mr. Schufeldt was occupied with superintending the labors of some carpenters and plasterers who were fitting up an office for him. Upon receiving the alarm, he, with his daughter and employes, got into the elevator, and were landed on the ground floor uninjured. The boy made four trips with his elevator, warning occupants of the offices that the opportunities for escape would soon be lost, and then abandoned the elevator on the second floor.

At this time the smoke was blinding, and he had to feel his way into Sheridan's headquarters, where he found the general putting up his papers of value into a package, with which he finally fled. Conlan meanwhile put the records of the department into the safe.

At this moment, the fire was almost upon him. His chance of escape suddenly became small, every avenue seeming to be cut off. In desperation, he finally ran to a window on Adams street. No chance there. He then crossed the hall, found a window through the smoke, and found the permanent fire-escape, by which he finally reached the ground.

Is it true that spare-rib is a very popular diet among the Mormons?

A Man Drops 196 Feet from Niagara River Suspension Bridge.

A large number of people visited Niagara Falls to witness Harmon Peer in the performance of his jump from the new Suspension Bridge at the Falls into the river, according to announcements circulated throughout a large section of the country for some weeks past. Special rates were given by the Great Western Railway from London and St. Thomas, as well as by the Erie Railway and Canada Southern Railway from points on their respective lines, and the trains were all comparatively well filled, notwithstanding the many jumping hoaxes which have been perpetrated here from year to year, and even those who were present to-day were possessed with very lively misgivings as to the bona-fide issue of the present affair, until Peer made his appearance on the bridge about 3 P. M. He was dressed in a white Guernsey shirt, drawers, and blue trunks, outside of which he wore a sort of rubber coat of mail of a sufficient thickness to protect his person from serious injury in its concussion with the water, yet not so heavy as to impart any appearance of clumsiness.

In the center of the bridge from which point he jumped, or rather let go, was a little windlass having a cylinder about six inches in diameter, on which was wound about 220 feet of very light copper wire, fastened to his body in such a manner as to keep his body in an upright position during the descent without in any degree impeding his progress. Considerable excitement was manifested by the large crowds assembled along the tops of the banks on either side of the river as Peer climbed over the railing of the bridge preparatory to descending. But this was greatly intensified when he hung only by his hands to the very bottom timbers of the structure, with nothing between him and the river below, a distance of exactly 196 feet. He suddenly loosed his hold amid cries of "Oh! Oh!" from the spectators, and quickly placed his hands under his arms, in which position they remained during his perilous trip, which lasted but four seconds. He struck the water with a thud and a splash, distinctly audible on the tops of the banks, and disappeared under the water, remaining out of sight for as much as ten seconds, after which he reappeared about fifty feet from where he went down, and was quickly taken into a boat in waiting amid loud cheers from the spectators. After a short rubbing down, and before reaching the shore, he stood up in the boat, showing that he was not much the worse of his ducking.

Peer is about 30 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, well built, and has a prepossessing appearance. While he was preparing for his performance a relative and namesake of his who has several times walked across the Niagara Falls on a tight-rope exhibited some marvelous feats in his line on the guys which run from the bank of the river to the center of the bridge.

Harmon Peer resides at Teeterville, County Norfolk, Ont.; he got his first idea of jumping when he was a sailor, seven years ago, in the Caribbean Sea, accidentally being knocked off a topmast into the sea, a distance of 108 feet. After that, in Milwaukee, he was accidentally thrown from a vessel's mast sixty-two feet. Not being seriously injured in these falls, he jumped from Watson & Co.'s Elevator, in Milwaukee, a distance of seventy-two feet, turning twice over in his descent, and that was his last jump till he jumped to-day. There is no jump recorded to exceed this.

The next best is Sam Patch's jump at Niagara Falls, of 142 feet, in 1829. Peer intends to repeat his feet of to-day at the same place on the 4th of July next. He walked to the Prospect House this afternoon, to make his arrangements with a number of prominent railroad men for a series of excursions.—*Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.*

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.—Two cups of flour, one cup of sour milk, butter the size of a walnut, one third of a teaspoonful of soda, one fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, mix lightly, and bake in a quick oven. The cake should be made in round plates. While baking, take one pint and a half of strawberries, and mash fine; when the cake is baked, cut in two, and butter each part; then put on the larger portion a layer of sugar, and then strawberries, then a layer of sugar, then lay on the other part. Sprinkle with sugar, and serve while hot.

DRIED HERBS.—When you buy a bunch of dried herbs rub the leaves through a sieve, and bottle them tightly until you need them. Tie the stalks together and save them until you want to make what the French call a bouquet for a soup or stew. A bouquet of herbs is made by tying together a few sprigs of parsley, thyme and two bay-leaves. The bay leaves, which have the flavor of laurel, can be bought at any German grocery or drug store, enough to last for a long time for five cents.

CHICKEN CHEESE.—Boil two chickens in merely water enough to make them tender; take them out when done; remove all the bone; mince the meat very fine; season with salt, pepper and butter, and return them to the water in which they were boiled; cook until the liquid is nearly gone; pour into a deep dish; lay a plate over it; put on a weight and set away in a cool place. When ready to be eaten cut it in slices and it will be as firm as cheese, and is very nice for a Sunday evening tea.

SCOURING KNIVES.—It is not generally known that for scouring knives, forks, spoons and tinware, the common water lime such as is used in plastering cisterns, cellars, etc., is one of the very best materials. It does not scratch and will not injure your best silver. Apply with a cloth. The more often such things are cleansed the more easily they are cleaned.

RICE GEM CAKES.—To one pint soft boiled rice, add a teacup flour, a tablespoon butter, a little salt, two well-beaten eggs, milk enough to make a batter. Bake on a griddle or pour in well-greased gem pans.

A man went into a clothing store the other day, and after picking out some very fine cloth, said: "I want to make my father a present of an overcoat. Just measure it for me. Of course it will be too big for him, but it's pretty good wearing cloth, and as the old man's in bad health, I'll have to wear it sooner or later anyway. Just make it a little broad across the shoulders."

C. F. GRISWOLD
Manufacturer and Dealer in
COOKING RANGES,
STOVES,
Tin, Sheet, Iron and Copper Work.

THE RICHMOND RANGE
—AND—
The Bonanza Stove!
The very best in market; all sizes on hand.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.
Store, Two Doors West of the Postoffice, Woodland.
SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT ja1w

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers Cakes, etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery on First street,
Near Capital Hotel. se1dw

REMOVAL.
J. A. Wilson,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to
111 J. STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.
fe10w

Fall Trade.
1878.
Langville and Madison,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
—AND—
General Merchandise,
AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.
Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent will be reducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
no24w.

H. WACHHORST,
IMPORTING
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
79 J Street, Sacramento,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.
WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will forward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
ja10w

HURRAH FOR MADISON!
A. HAINES'
New Departure!
Having moved into my NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, I have resolved to change my system of selling goods and henceforth sell only
FOR CASH!
It will be seen that by adopting this method I am enabled to
SELL MUCH CHEAPER
Than any *other House in the Town* and also to keep
MUCH BETTER GOODS!
My stock, as heretofore, will consist of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY.
Call and examine my NEW STOCK. I am confident I can satisfy the most fastidious customer, both as to the quality of Goods and their Cheapness.
The Cash System is the Only System.
Examine my Stock before going elsewhere.
no2w A. HAINES,
Madison, Yolo County, Cal

CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO,
Corner of K and Seventh Streets.
This Hotel having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
no1w1y BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Thirty-nine marriage licenses were issued last week.

Nearly all the money brokers have quit the business. Their occupation is gone.

The Pacific Mail steamer which sailed for China last week, took away 275 Chinese.

The twelfth annual reunion of the Tuolumne Countyites was held at Alameda last week.

There is an effort being made to reorganize the "United Brothers," an anti-Coolie association.

In the City Criminal Court last week several persons were fined for selling liquor without license.

Francis Murphy's temperance meetings have closed for the present. He goes into the interior of the State.

The female pedestrians still continue their walking contest at Platt's Hall. Their endurance is wonderful.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was quietly celebrated in this city by a very general display of flags.

During the last month there were in this city 85 deaths—54 males and 21 females. Under 10 years of age the number was 30.

The Committee having in charge the preparations for the Fourth of July is making arrangements for a glorious celebration.

The funeral services of Mrs. C. E. Pickering, wife of Loring Pickering, proprietor of the *Bulletin* and the *Call*, were at the Unitarian church last Sunday.

The next question to be debated by the "Hastings Debating Society" will be: *Resolved*, That the signs of the times indicate that California will soon form an independent government.

A public meeting of citizens was held last week to consider the new tax levy. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Board of Supervisors to make a reduction of $200,00 in the estimate.

A morning paper says that it is the intention of the police authorities to institute criminal proceedings against all practicing physicians who have failed to comply with the law in the matter of registering their licenses with the County Clerk.

The Sub-Treasurer is authorized to give United States notes, standard dollars or gold coin in exchange for the subsidiary silver presented. It is probable that the banks will close all special silver accounts with their customers and hereafter keep only one general deposit account.

The License Collector has filed a report of the licenses collected in his office during the month of May, as follows: State and County licenses, $21,170; fees, $1,884; general fund, municipal, $2,793; street department, $512 50; ten-cent stock certificate tax, $408 70. Total, $26,768 20.

An order has been introduced in the Board of Supervisors forbidding any person taking intoxicating drinks into graveyards and burying grounds, or from indulging in conduct that will disturb or interrupt any funeral, and that such conduct shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $20, or by imprisonment of not less than ten days.

In and around the city last Sunday was a great day for competing base ball clubs. It is estimated that from 5,000 to 6,000 persons went to the games played at Pacific Coast. A large crowd went also to the Oakland grounds. The daily papers give glowing reports of these Sunday contests with the bat, thus fostering this kind of Sunday amusement.

The lecture of Joseph Cook, of Boston, delivered this week—subject, "Does death end all?"—is said to have been one of the most logical and powerful lectures ever delivered in this city. His reputation of being one of the greatest lecturers of the time, was fully established. It is expected that he will give one or two more lectures before leaving the city.

A morning paper says that the quarters on Market street are wholly inadequate to hold the large number of people that nightly endeavor to obtain admission to the Murphy temperance meetings. Consequently the large room is uncomfortably overcrowded each evening and a continual stream of people is turned away unable even to obtain admittance.

The *Jeannette* will sail about July 1st for the Arctic, on which occasion the entire yacht fleet will accompany her to sea. The *S.F.Chronicle* says it is stated that James Gordon Bennett left Liverpool about six days ago with the intention of traveling straight through to San Francisco in order to be present at the departure of the *Jeannette*. Mr. Bennett will travel strictly incog.

Free tickets to the number of 11,000, for the Sunday School picnic at Woodward's Gardens, were issued to over sixty schools in the city and across the bay. The Committee of Arrangements engaged to have a balloon, twenty-five feet high, sent up from the Gardens during the day. They also secured numerous other attractions which were expected to make the picnic one of the most enjoyable of the season.

The law for the interchange of subsidiary silver with full legal-tender money, and increasing the legal-tender limit of subsidiary silver to $10 in one payment, was approved some time ago. This law provides for the conversion of silver coins under the denomination of $1 in multiples of $20 with full legal-tender money at the office of any Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Regulations covering the law were issued at Washington and have been received here.

One day last week, Joseph Cook, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Peltz, accompanied by some citizens, visited the most prominent places in Chinatown. At night, accompanied by a policeman and citizens, they went to see the darker side of the same part of the city—its opium dens and haunts of vice. What the distinguished lecturer thinks of the Chinese center of San Francisco will be made known, no doubt, when he returns home if not before he leaves this city.

The prospects of a successful exhibition at the coming Mechanics' Fair are very flattering. Two-thirds of all the available space is already applied for. Many new and novel exhibits will be displayed for the first time. The art gallery, in charge of the Art Association, will contain an unusual number of rare pictures and statuary. The commissioners of the Sydney International Exhibition have engaged a large space in the pavilion to display the exhibits for that colony before being shipped.

Livingstone Stone, Deputy Fish Commissioner, has arrived with a car load of fish and spawn for California waters. The consignment comprises 1,000,000 lobster eggs, a large quantity of rock fish known in the East as striped bass, and a lot of black bass. The striped bass are to be placed in the Sacramento river at Martinez. The black bass will be placed in a private pond, and the lobster eggs will be taken to the neighborhood of Duxbury reef, which lies outside the Heads, almost opposite Bolinas Bay.

A Brave Rescue.—A horse attached to a wagon in which two children were seated ran away on Howard street, the other day. H. J. McSorley, a young man who saw the peril in which the children were placed, skillfully and bravely jumped into the wagon from behind, tucked a child under each arm and safely jumped out. A moment afterward the runaway turned the corner of Seventh and ran down to Mission, where it ran into a grocery window, smashing it and its contents to bits and badly splintering the wagon.

It has been ascertained that the Panama route will not be satisfactory to merchants of New York doing business with China and Japan. By overland connection, the cargo, consisting of teas, silks, etc., only broke bulk once before reaching New York, and that was at San Francisco. Besides loss of time, the deterioration of merchandise by transfer to a tropical clime is urged as a reason why merchants are unwilling to return to the Panama route, and many would choose in preference the Suez Canal route, thereby throwing the carrying trade into British hands; the difference of time being made up by the advantages of maintaining bulk and the prevention of sweating.

Bennett's Arctic Expedition.—Eighteen of the crew of James Gordon Bennett's yacht *Jeannette*, soon to sail on the arctic exploration expedition, arrived in this city in charge of J. C. Morrison, owner of the schooner *Esther*, which went north last year in search of the records of the Sir John Franklin party, for which the British Government had offered a reward of £20,000. These eighteen men were selected from 1,200 who applied for places, and as they were obliged to undergo a rigid examination, and were rejected for the slightest physical defect, it may be inferred that they are a fine body of men. Four Esquimaux will be taken on at Alaska, but there are still needed two firemen, a cook, steward and a cabin-boy. The expedition will start July 1st and may be absent three or four years. The cost of the trip, defrayed by Mr. Bennett, who expects to come out here before the start, will be $300,000, he furnishing everything save the officers, who belong to the United States Navy. The *Jeannette* is now taking on provisions for a three-years' cruise. Mr. Morrison will return to New York after the yacht sails.—*Call.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Tilden is about to visit Colorado.

Lord Loftus has arrived at New York.

The Algerian insurgents have been defeated.

There is another Ministerial crisis in Turkey.

A trade expedition to Brazil is contemplated at New York.

News is received from Panama that the revolution is ended.

Bismarck says the Government will maintain the gold standard.

There are two vessels with yellow fever on board in New York harbor.

Henry W. Blair is elected United States Senator from New Hampshire.

Speaker Randall has postponed the trip to California until next October.

Two thousand miners have struck at Farnsworth, England, against a reduction of wages

The President has vetoed the Judicial Expense Appropriation bill recently passed by Congress.

At the Roman Catholic churches in London prayers were offered for the repose of Prince Napoleon's soul.

Reports come from Paris that the ex-Empress Eugenie has summoned all the Bonapartist leaders to Chiselhurst.

The Court of Vienna has gone into mourning for ten days on account of the death of the Prince Imperial of France.

The New York *Tribune* thinks another extra session of Congress will be called as soon as the present session adjourns.

At latest accounts General Grant was at Shanghai and Peking, China. The time of his starting homeward is very uncertain.

The Minister of Marine, at Paris has decided to send three cruisers to the Pacific Ocean to protect French subjects in Chile and Peru.

Senator Conkling, of New York, refuses to fight a duel with Lamar. He says that neither he nor his constituents believe in dueling.

In London there has been considerable excitement over a walking match between two distinguished pedestrians, viz., Brown and Weston.

Hon. John A. Bingham, United States Minister to Japan, was formally received by the Mikado on the 27th of May, and has resumed the duties of his office.

A bloody affray took place at Chicago at a picnic last Sunday, between a military company and a crowd of roughs. Several persons were killed and others wounded.

Andrew D. White, United States Minister to Germany, has had an audience with Emperor William, and presented his credentials. He was afterwards received by the Empress.

A memorial meeting on the death of William Lloyd Garrison was held recently at Atlanta, Georgia, where, during the rebellion, a reward of $5,000 was offered for his head.

The State Department at Washington has advices from Port-au-Prince that Professor Langston, the American Minister, who has been dangerously ill of yellow fever, is improving.

Brewers, saloon keepers and liquor dealers will hold a State Convention in Iowa to counteract the effects of what they call the constant aggressiveness of temperance fanatics upon their business.

At Boston the anniversary of Bunker Hill was observed by a general suspension of business, a procession in the city and Charlestown, and a profuse display of bunting on public and private buildings.

On the 18th of June there was a violent earthquake in Sicily. Five villages were almost wholly destroyed. Ten persons were killed and several injured. The inhabitants of the district fled en masse.

Captain Eads, of Mississippi jetty celebrity, has expressed a conviction that a canal could be constructed across the Isthmus of Darien at half the cost of Lesseps' scheme, and in much less time, and has also suggested the route of the Panama railroad as most practicable.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that one of the Russian Generals proposes to allow freedom of the Press in his Government, and desires to have a newspaper established in which all ideas of the Nihilist journal, *Land and Liberty*, can be freely discussed. It is said the Emperor has sanctioned the idea.

George Reynolds, the Mormon who was recently convicted of polygamy and sentenced to two years in the House of Correction at Detroit, has been taken thither in charge of two United States Marshals. He volunteered to become a martyr for the Mormon cause and is resigned to his fate, having given up all hopes of a pardon.

In the debates in the Spanish Cortes on the speech from the throne, Premier Campos stated that the Government fully intended to settle the Cuban question, and would pursue a conciliatory course toward Cuba. He considered it impossible to abolish slavery immediately. The address was adopted by 149 yeas to 21 nays.

The revolution in Mexico progresses. The Galveston *News* says: Negrete's pronunciamento against Diaz has been confirmed. Gov. Diaz-Gutierrez, of San Luis Potosi, has been killed by the revolutionists. All mails in the interior of Mexico are interrupted, and all newspapers of Monterey, except the official journal, were forced to suspend. The Governor of Nevada, Leon has been killed by the revolutionists at Saltillo.

The Anti-Chinese bill recently introduced into Congress by Senator Slater, takes stronger ground against the Chinese then the bill vetoed by the President. The position assumed by the Senator, is that if Government has power to prohibit commerce in the interest of its subjects, as is conceded, it must also have power to prevent citizens of foreign powers from carrying on busisess in this country.

A Philadelphia special says: The case of John S. Morton, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for over-issuing $12,000,000 of street railroad stock, was held by the Board of Pardons under advisement. He will probably be pardoned, as a large number of depositors show that he was controlled in his financial operations by imaginary spirit influence. This hallucination possessed him for years.

The most important item of news from the old world is the death of Prince Louis Napoleon in Southern Africa while engaged in the Zulu war. The Prince Imperial had been sent forward by the Quartermaster-General to sketch a site for the next camp. When the volley was fired not a single Zulu was to be seen. The party dispersed and sought safety under cover. The Prince was never seen alive again. His horse joined Lieutenant Cary's party on the road back to camp. The London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regard it as the end of Imperialism in France.

Affairs in Egypt still continue complicated. England and France unite in demanding the abdication of the Khedive. Germany and Austria give the Khedive the alternative of full payment of the floating debt, or their cooperation with England and France. Nothing is known of the attitude of the Sultan in the matter. The British and French Consuls, at their interview with the Khedive formally demanded his abdiction. He asked for a delay of forty-eight hours, in order to communicate with the Porte before replying. The Cabinet is in council. All the Ministers, except the Minister of War, favor abdication.

Advices from Yokohama say that Grant was expected to arrive at Nagasaki the first or second week of July. He will be received by a deputation of high Japanese officers, including Yoshida, late Minister to Washington. A Japanese iron-clad will be placed at the disposal of the party, if agreeable. Arrangements will be made for visiting the battle-fields of the war in Kuisin, a southwestern island of Japan. A part of the journey to Tokio will be by land, where the party will probably arrive the first of August. After a round of entertainments, under Government auspices, in the capital and vicinity, Grant will visit Yokohama, and accept the hospitalities of the United States Consul-General and others.

Business in the extra session of Congress is assuming hopeful shape. A late dispatch from Washington says that the Legislative Appropriation bill has been signed by the presiding officers of both houses, and conveyed to the Executive Mansion and left with the President. An announcement of its approval by the President will be communicated to the House.

The Army Appropriation bill having been finally passed by the Senate, without amendment, will be enrolled and receive the necessary signatures of the presiding officers in time for its presentation to the President. There seems little or no doubt of its prompt approval.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—The whole exports for June are only about 25,000 barrels, nearly half of which went to China. The movement for May was 35,000 barrels, and that was below average. Receipts are free from country mills and Oregon; local mills are doing little. Stocks are moderate and the consumptive demand is fair. For best grades the market is firm, owing to the difficulty of getting good wheat.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@$4 00; Superfine, $4 12½@$4 25; extra superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; choice and extra choice, $5 00 @$5 25; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75@ $5 00

WHEAT—Since our last there has been only one cargo cleared. It is not likely that more than two or three more will get off this month. The exports for the year will be about 500,000 short tons in wheat and 50,000 in flour. The market shows no material change. Choice grades are still held too high for buyers who are restricted by European advices, and the quiet condition of the flour market. Millers would buy choice grain at $1 70 and shippers would operate freely at $1 60 for large lots of good. Holders ask $1 75 for gilt edge milling and $1 70 for choice shipping. The consequence is dull traffic. Last week the first lot of new came in and sold at $1 65 for export. The grain was the variety known as Sonora, plump, clean and bright. The tonnage question remains about as last reported. With a sluggish market for two months there are plenty of vessels but in the event of a brisk demand we shall be short. The crop prospects in this State are good. We shall probably have as much wheat as last year and it will be superior in plumpness and color. From the West advices are encouraging. Europe will be short and need to the full as much as last season.

We quote superfine, $1 40@$1 50; fair to choice milling, $1 60@ $1 72½; shipping, $1 55@$1 62½.

BARLEY—There is a fair demand for consumption and export. The new crop is of excellent quality, and as there is always a demand for brewing on Eastern account, the market is firmer than it has been for a long time.

We quote feed, 65c@80c (all gold); Brewing, 82½@95c.

CORN—Offerings are free and the demand light. Prices are barely maintained.

We quote large yellow, 77½c@80c; small yellow, 87½c@90c; white, 80c.

OATS—High prices are drawing out every available lot. They come from the Sound, from Oregon and from all parts of this State. The aggregate is only moderate, and as the market is in a good condition to receive them, under an active demand and light stocks, values are very strong.

We quote milling at $1 60@1 65; good to choice feed, $1 40@$1 55; common to fair feed, $1 10@$1 25.

RYE—Receipts continue quite free and there is a good demand at quoted rates.

We now quote at 80@85.

BUCKWHEAT—There is very little doing in this line. For all grades we quote $1 20@ $1 [illegible].

MILLSTUFFS—The market is quiet but firm. We quote bran higher.

Bran, per ton	$13 00@14 00
Middlings, per ton	17 00@18 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	21 00@22 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	17 00@18 00

HOPS—The market is still very dead.

We quote California 5@8c; Oregon and Washington Territory 2@6c.

WOOL—Receipts since January 1st to date aggregate 59,000 bales of California and 6,250 from Oregon. The outward movement embraces nearly 5,000,000 lbs. by sea, nearly 11,000,000 lbs by rail from this city, and 1,600,000 lbs. from interior shipping points. The rail movement does not include shipments made in June. The market is very quiet for choice grades and dull for all others. Oregon is very slow. The outside quotations are extremes for fancy fleeces of all kinds.

San Joaquin, fair to good	18	@	20
San Joaquin, poor to fair	12	@	15
Southern, fair to good	15	@	20
Southern, poor to fair	10	@	12
Northern, choice	25	@	27
Northern, fair to good	20	@	24
Humboldt and Sonoma	26	@	28
Eastern Oregon	19	@	23

BUTTER—The market is tolerably firm for choice grades to easy for poor. The quality is much affected by the recent heat.

CHEESE—The market is very heavily stocked, very dull and weak.

EGGS—Receipts are heavy and much off quality. Choice stock is scarce and sells readily, but inferior is slow and weak.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 18@19c; common to good roll, 14@17c; Cheese, California, 8@10c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ℔ ℔; California Eggs, 20@23c.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—Columbia River salmon is selling at 85c to $1 00 per dozen in round lots for export.

We quote, $1 00@$1 12½ for 1-℔ tins; bbl, $7@$8; hf bbl, 3@$4 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ℔ ℔; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod, boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ℔ ℔; Georges Cod, 9c ℔ ℔; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00 @$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

HAY AND STRAW—The market is overstocked and shows no improvement.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ℔ ton $10 00@$13 00; wheat, fair to medium, $8 00@$9 00; oats, wild, ℔ ton, $6 50@ $10 50; barley, choice, $8 50@$10 00; barley, ℔ ton, $6 00@$7 50; stock, $6 00@ $7 00; straw, ℔ bale, 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—Stocks of fancy brands are much reduced at Eastern shipping points, and rates are advanced here on hams.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvased C. S. C. Hams, 12@ 14c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8½c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@ 9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ℔ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ℔ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ℔ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—There is no material change from last report. The market is duller and weaker. Lots on wharf are harder to sell, and on some kinds we quote off, with sales at quotations. Stocks in store are in strong hands and held much higher than quotations, and jobbing lots cannot be had at our prices, while for consignments the inside figure is the market.

Peas, ℔ 100 ℔s, $2 25@2 40; Butter, $2 12½ @$2 25; Lima, $6 50@$6 75; Red, $1 15@ $1 30; Pink, $1 10@$1 20; Bayos, $1 30@ $1 40; Small, white, $2 25@2 40; Dried Peas, sweet, ——@—— Dried Peas, Blackeye, $1 00 @$1 50; Dried Peas, small white, $1 00@ $1 12½; Dried Peas, field pea, $1 00@1 50.

POTATOES—The market has been heavily stocked and ruled dull and weak since our last report. The same low range of prices covered all transactions up to Thursday, when under smaller receipts extra choice sold as high as 50c per sack. The whole range is covered at 20c per box to 50c per sack, for the week. Friday receipts are heavy and the market weaker again.

Not Overwork.—A writer in the New York *Times* thinks that "overwork" is carrying, just now, much more than its share. He says:

Numberless men, alleged to be hurt by overwork, do not work half enough. Their trouble comes from superabundance of leisure and activity.

They yawn through three or four hours in the office or counting room; are too indolent to walk up town; eat too heavy and rich a dinner; go out afterwards to see merchants, bankers and the like, and join boon companions who walk around billiard tables or sit at cards, and keep very thirsty until the drowsy steeples toll two and three. This is overwork, but overwork in the wrong direction, and of a very different kind from that supposed.

Overwork covers a multitude of bad habits; it is made a scapegoat for countless transgressions; it is very often a shallow pretence, a miserable sham.

While there are far too many who overwork, there are a great many that break down and kill themselves by laziness, self-indulgence and dissipation. Very decidedly, overwork is overdone.

A Clear Complexion and a Healthy Skin can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. Jayne's Alterative will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood. It will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy.

Fresh Supplies of Vitality

To renew a waning stock may be gathered from a source accessible to all, and never sought in vain by any whose constitution and vigor are not so much dilapidated as to be wholly past repairing. Evidence direct, convincing and ample, indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic of unexampled efficacy and perfect purity, and possessed of properties that constitute it an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, urinary and uterine weakness, rheumatic complaints and malarial fever. Delicate females and infirm old persons are invigorated and solaced by it, and the physical prostration which usually follows a severe illness is in a great degree remedied and convalescence accelerated through its use. It occupies a leading position among medicinal staples.

A Splendid Newspaper.

The San Francisco Weekly Chronicle is unrivaled among American weekly publications. Some of the oldest papers in the United States, the names of which were household words a generation ago, must yield to it the palm. Its large size, extensive news facilities, vigorous editorials, and the sprightliness and variety of its contents, commend it to readers of every class. It is a splendid representative of the highest standard of weekly journalism, and its circulation corresponds with its high intrinsic merits.

White Labor Wins.

We take great pleasure in commending to all lovers of the "weed" the "Horse Shoe Tag Cigar," manufactured by Sanderson & Horn, of 327 Front St., S. F. The fact that this enterprising firm are now turning out from ten to twelve thousand per day of these elegant goods in order to meet the constantly increasing demand, is the best indorsement that can be given of their quality. Californians know a good cigar when they smoke it, and they prefer a *white man's* cigar, made by *white men*, especially when it is first-class in quality and sold at prices to defy competition.

Rupture or Hernia.

The unprecedented success of the I X L Elastic Truss is solely due to its superior merits in construction over all others. The pad, being adjustable at will with spring and ball and socket movement, retains its position when once adjusted, being a perfect retainer and insuring comfort and ease to the wearer. All communications should be addressed to A. A. McLean, Manager I X L Elastic Truss Co., 605 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

C. J. Hawley & Co.

Notwithstanding hard times and lively competition, the trade of this house is steadily increasing, the legitimate result of energy and fair dealing. Order any goods you may need through Wells, Fargo & Co. or by P. O. order and your goods will be selected with the same fidelity as if you were present. Address 215 Sutter St., San Francisco.

The Wilcox Pump.

No inventor upon this coast has done so much in the interest of the steam pump business as W. C. Wilcox, of 417 Mission St., S. F. This latest invention, the Wilcox Pump, is undoubtedly the best in use. It is simple, cheap, durable. Send for descriptive circulars and price list. Buy the *best*. Buy the *cheapest*. Buy the *most durable*.

Wonderful Cures of Piles.

This great Indian remedy, Colique, taken internally, will give immediate relief, and a sure cure in a few days, as hundreds can attest in San Francisco city. Price, $5, delivered free. Dr. C. D. Crawford, No. 10 Sixth St., San Francisco.

The Spencer Piano,

One of the best in the market, and selling at rates that defy competion. Don't fail to see it before buying. For beauty of finish and richness of tone it is unequaled. Address F. W. Spencer, Metropolitan Temple, 23 Fifth St., San Francisco.

Good Reason Why.

They make the very best pictures of all kinds at very reasonable rates and takes just as much pains with strangers as with their best city customers, is the reason we recommend you to the Imperial Gallery, 724½ Market St., San Francisco.

Dentistry.

Dr. Cochrane, 850 Market St., S. F., as a dentist, stands at the head of his profession. Go to him if you want first-class work at reasonable rates.

Wanted.—A good Agent in every city, town and village in the United States, to take subscriptions for the Commercial Advocate, the only anti-Catholic and conservative labor paper published in America. Subscription $3.00 a year, in advance. Good inducements will be offered to Agents. Write for terms and full particulars. Address Commercial Advocate, 526 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. W. SHAEFFER & CO.'S GREEN SEAL CIGARS are guaranteed to be made of the finest Havana Tobacco. 323 Sacramento st., S.F.

For the best Photographs and lowest prices, go to Wm. Shew, 115 Kearny St., San Francisco.

J. F. HILL, manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies Express, Thorough Brace and Quartz Wagons. Corner J and 13th Sts, P. O. box 288, Sacramento, Cal.

All Photographs made at the New York Gallery, No. 25 Third St., S. F., are guaranteed to be first-class. Prices to suit the times. J. H. Peters, Proprietor.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS

The Best Spring Medicine and Beautifier of the Complexion in use. Cures Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatic and Mercurial Pains, and all Diseases arising from a disordered state of the Blood or Liver.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

P. N. P. Co. (New Series), No. 69.

Montgomery's Temperance Hotel, 227 Second st., San Francisco. 6 meal tickets, $1.

Mrs. E. W. Lennett, Medium and Independent slate-writer, 817 Bush St., San Francisco; just from the East. Hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

SAN FRANCISCO SHOPPING of every description for ladies and gentlemen, Household articles. Everything bought with discretion, taste and judgment. For circular, address Mrs. J. A. Richardson, 24 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich.

EXCELSIOR

In Quantities, at Reduced Rates!

GREAT EASTERN EXCELSIOR CO.

353 and 355 Tehama St., San Francisco.

CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD.

Manufactured by Detroit Safe Company. A sure protection from Fire and Burglars. Sargent, Greenlief and Yale Time Locks. Hart's Patent Emery Wheels. Benicia Buck Skin Gloves, &c. SAM'L B. PAIGE & CO., Agents, 28 New Montgomery Street, Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

In making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper, you will please mention the name of the paper.

Dr. Spinney & Co.,

11 Kearny St., San Francisco. There are many men from thirty to sixty years of age suffering from general prostration and a weakening of the system which they can not account for. Dr. Spinney will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a complete restoration of the physical and nervous powers. Call or address as above.

Ormsby The Photographer.

914 Market St., near the Baldwin, San Fran. Send stamp for sample. Cabinet Photograph *free.*

AGENTS WANTED for Heroes and Statesmen of America. A new book of biography, "New Law Encyclopedia," "Hand Book of Medicine," "Transmission of Life," "Physical Life of Women," "Diseases of Live Stock and their Most Efficient Remedies" and new "Cyclopedia of Domestic Economy." These works sell readily and money can be made by any agent. Send for circulars of these and other books, F. Dewing & Co., 207 Dupont street San Francisco.

NEW PROCESS

For Incubation and Artificial Hatching.

Apparatus, 100 eggs capacity, $25. 45 gold and bronze medals and diplomas awarded to the inventor, Prof. A. Corbett, 7 Warren St., N. Y. City. Send for circular.

LANDS AND FARMS

All sizes and prices for sale in the beautiful Valley of Santa Clara. Send stamps for Catalogue, to W. S. Reynolds, Gen'l Ag't., 531 California St., San Francisco, or R. L. Higgins, 295 First St., San Jose, Cal., Manager.

FOR DYSPEPSIA —USE— Dr. Geo. Munckton's Pepsin Wine Bitters

Recommended by all Physicians. Send for Circulars to 113 Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

GREAT REDUCTION!

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

812 Kearny Street, S. F.

Opened on the European Plan. Furnished Rooms from 25 to 50 cents per night, according to size and location. First-rate meals, 25 cents. Restaurant style, three dishes for 25 cents; Steak and Coffee, 15c; Coffee and Cakes, 10c. Board per week, $4. Good accommodations for families correspondingly low. Timothy Sargent, Manager.

JUDGE FOR Yourself. Parties ordering cigars from us will save from 25 to 50 per cent. No travelers employed. Commissions saved by ordering direct from GREAT EASTERN CIGAR CO., 622 Washington St., S. F. Terms cash.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

324 and 326 Kearny St., San Francisco. $1 25 and $1 50 PER DAY.

H. C. Patridge, - - - - - - - - Proprietor.

Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the Hotel on, will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. ☞ Be sure you get into the right Coach; if you do not, they will charge you

OUR Household Package Contains 1 Rajah Nutmeg Grater, price 25 cents; 1 Magic Pie Crimper and Trimmer, price 25 cents; 1 Household Tool, improved, combining Knife Sharpener, Scissors Sharpener, Glass Cutter, Can Opener, Wrench and Cork Screw, price 50 cents. The whole packed securely and sent by mail to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Liberal inducements to agents. A. S. SPENCE & Co., 24 Geary St., San Francisco.

JOHN ROGERS & SONS, GENERAL

STOCK AND SALE YARDS,

Cor. Market and Ninth Sts. San Francisco.

DEALERS IN HAY AND GRAIN AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

John Rogers has been well known in S. F. for the last twenty-six years.



FORMERLY OF WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

NEW WORK—NOW READY. For Sale Everywhere.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE, By J. H. Josselyn, M. D.

The most intensely interesting work ever issued from the press, exceeding in attractiveness the famous works of Dr. Malthus, Bradlaugh the social reformer, and Mrs. Besant, the poor woman's friend.

The most secret sources of vitality laid bare, in language that may be read by any one in any place. The cause of life and disease fully explained in a manner that gives the subject the interest of a novel or book of travels. Nearly 150 pages of valuable information for everybody.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address all orders to San Francisco News Co., No. 413 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal. ☞ Single copies for sale by the author at 226 Sutter St., San Francisco.

YO SEMITE FALLS HOTEL, (Formerly Hutchings') **Yo Semite Valley, Cal.**

CONNECTED WITH THIS HOTEL ARE

J. C. Smith's Celebrated Hot and Cold Bathing Establishment, Post Office, Telegraph Office and Wells Fargo's Express.

This is the only Hotel in this Valley with cottages separate from the main building, and located immediately on the margin of the beautiful waters of the Merced River. Our dining room—also on the river—looks out under shady trees and over green lawns, with a grand view in a direct line of the Yo Semite Fall, 2,634 feet high.

Invalids and parties who cannot endure horseback riding, can see all the principal points of interest from the porches of this hotel.

JOHN K. BARNARD, Prop'r.



PHOSPHATE SOAPS.

It has recently been observed that putrid urine has the property to remove grease and dirt from the articles with which it comes into contact. At first it was thought that this property was due to the carbonate of ammonia present in the urine, but subsequent experiments have shown that this action depends entirely on the phosphates of the alkalies. A soap was therefore manufactured containing a certain percentage of phosphate of soda, which has proved to be very effectual in cleansing, more so than other soaps. It renders hard "water, containing much lime, soft," as the lime is precipitated as a phosphate. The phosphate soap is not injurious whatever, and does not affect the most delicate fabrics while it is of beneficial influence on the skin. It may also be remarked that waste paper containing such soap may be used as a fertilizing agent for gardens. These soaps are now extensively manufactured in Germany and France.—*Chem. Zeitung.*

MITCHELL WAGONS,

A. W. SANBORN, Agent, 24 Beale St., S. F.



The Mitchell Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons are well known as the best in the market and will withstand the climate of the Pacific Coast better than any other. Mr. Sanborn also keeps at the same place, imported from his own manufactory at Manchester, N. H., a good assortment of his celebrated

THOROUGHBRACE, EXPRESS —AND— Milk Wagons

Of all sizes. ☞ Also, Buggies, Phætons and Light Carriages of all kinds.

PHOSPHATE SOAP!





If your wife is in the habit of using cosmetics of any kind, advise her to give up the pernicious practice, as the most harmless face powders obstruct the pores of the skin and sooner or later injure the complexion, while PHOSPHATE SOAP removes all impurities and assists nature in developing a natural, healthy and really beautiful skin.

No salve or ointment can heal a wound or sore of any kind. Every educated physician will tell you that nature alone can do this. PHOSPHATE SOAP, by its cleansing, soothing and purifying qualities, gives nature a chance to act freely.

Not only for daily use on the face and hands, but for bathing the entire body, there is nothing equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP. It is a thorough disinfectant and removes offensive odors of every kind.

Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Thousands of articles are palmed off on the public which have no genuine merit, but PHOSPHATE SOAP is the result of modern discoveries of celebrated chemists.

For all diseases of the skin use PHOSPHATE SOAP. There is nothing like it for removing impurities and giving the skin a healthy and natural vigor.

Read the article from the Chemical Zeitung in another column. You can then understand how PHOSPHATE SOAP is compounded on scientific principles.

If you want a nice article of Toilet Soap and something that is beneficial to the skin, buy PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Sensible girls avoid cosmetics but use PHOSPHATE SOAP for the toilet because it is fragrant, pure and pleasant.

It is an old proverb that an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure. Twenty-five cents invested in a cake of PHOSPHATE SOAP will save hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. It acts as a constant disinfectant, preventing Salt Rheum and a hundred other skin diseases.

If your wife will persist in the use of cosmetics buy her a cake of PHOSPHATE SOAP and tell her to use it every night before retiring. In that way much of the harm will be avoided, as the skin will thereby be able to retain much of its natural vigor and beauty.

Natural beauty surpasses anything which can be imparted by artificial means. PHOSPHATE SOAP gives health to the skin simply by removing impurities and eradicating the poisons which give rise to skin diseases.

Cheap toilet soaps manufactured from rancid and refuse grease injure the skin and are really more expensive than PHOSPHATE SOAP, which retails for 25 cents per cake.

If you wish to make your hands soft buy a cake of PHOSPHATE SOAP for 25 cents, and when that is gone you will buy a dozen and recommend your friends to do the same.

PHOSPHATE SOAP costs no more than other good toilet soaps, while its medicinal qualities make it worth ten times its price to every man, woman and child.

PHOSPHATE SOAP is made of the best toilet soap stock combined with the phosphate of soda and other materials beneficial to the skin.

For chapped hands the constant use of PHOSPHATE SOAP will be recommended by all who give it one fair trial.

Ladies who wish to make the skin look beautiful and natural should use PHOSPHATE SOAP.

PHOSPHATE SOAP

Should be used by ladies for the Complexion. Cosmetics injure the skin but PHOSPHATE SOAP is beneficial. It removes impurities and leaves the skin soft and healthy.

PHOSPHATE SOAP is an elegant article for the toilet. It retails for 25 cents a cake and one cake will last longer than three of cheap, inferior soaps.

PHOSPHATE SOAP Possesses medicinal qualities surpassing anything else in the market. For chapped hands, eruptions on the face or scalp or skin diseases of any kind, use PHOSPHATE SOAP. It should be in every house. Sold by all dealers. One cake sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

STANDARD SOAP CO.,

204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

PACIFIC WATER CURE —AND— **Eclectic Health Institute,**

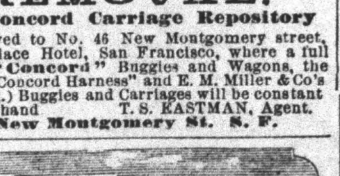
NORTHWEST CORNER 7th AND L STS. SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Being fully prepared to treat all forms of disease on the latest and most scientific principles, together with good rooms and board, we with confidence ask for public patronage. For further particulars address M. F. CLAYTON, M. D., Proprietor.

GIVEN AWAY TOWN LOTS. NO CONDITIONS.

You pay cost of deed and take your Lot. Send or call for circulars. Central California Land and Immigration Co., office 232 Sutter St., San Francisco. Colored plats of town, 20x30 inches, 25 cts. Map of State, 10 cts. Irrigated Farms of 10 acres and upwards for sale. AGENTS WANTED.

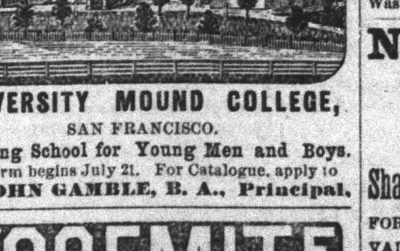
CONCORD CARRIAGES.



REMOVAL.

The Concord Carriage Repository

Has removed to No. 46 New Montgomery street, next to Palace Hotel, San Francisco, where a full stock of "Concord" Buggies and Wagons, the genuine "Concord Harness" and E. M. Miller & Co's (Quincy Ill.) Buggies and Carriages will be constantly kept on hand. T. S. EASTMAN, Agent. 46 New Montgomery St. S. F.



UNIVERSITY MOUND COLLEGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Boarding School for Young Men and Boys. Fall term begins July 21. For Catalogue, apply to JOHN GAMBLE, B. A., Principal.

YOSEMITE BITTERS FREE TRADE YB MARK FROM ALCOHOL.

The Only Temperance Bitters Known.

The best blood Purifier and Cathartic. Warranted to cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. An effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Chronic Constipation, Piles and all Female Complaints, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, etc. These Bitters are calculated for both sexes, and are destined to become a great household necessity. We recommend Yosemite Bitters for all chronic weaknesses of the Kidneys and Chronic Liver Complaints. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. General Depot 321 Battery St., San Francisco.

DR. WHITE'S PRAIRIE FLOWER



THE GREAT LIVER PANACEA

Cures Every Form of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINT, DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, And all Diseases arising from DYSPEPSIA, —SUCH AS— SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, HEARTBURN, ETC.

Is Purely Vegetable.

Its action on disease is entirely different from any medicine ever introduced. Three doses will relieve any ordinary case, but the medicine should be continued until it effects a complete cure. It tones and invigorates the digestive organs and stimulates the liver to healthy action, thus preventing or entirely curing diseases arising from indigestion, or weak and impure blood.

Samples Free at all Drug Stores.

Large Size, Price 75 Cents.

For convenience in carrying, the Prairie Flower is put up in lozenges, Price 25 cts. per box.

CHANNING WHITE, Prop'r, TOLEDO, O.

Secured by U. S. Letters Patent No. 6,659, dated Washington, D. C., Oct. 1st, 1878.

N. CURRY & BRO.

113 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE Sharps Rifle Co., of Bridgeport, Conn.

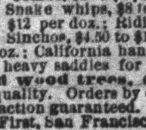
FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ARIZONA, NEVADA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND IDAHO.



Also, Agent for W. W. GREENER'S Celebrated Wedgefast, Chokebore Breech-loading DOUBLE GUNS; and all kinds of GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS made by the Leading Manufacturers of England and America. AMMUNITION of all kinds in quantities to su

HARNESS!

And Saddlery Goods Wholesale and Retail.



Double Ranch Harness, $15 to $45 per set; Double Buggy Harness, $30 to $150 per set; Single Buggy Harness, $12.50 to $75 per set; Side Saddles, $8 to $50 each; Buggy whips, $1.50 to $36 per doz.; California Buck lashes 10 ft. $14 to $24 per doz.; two horse lashes 6 ft., $2 to $7 per doz.; Copper rivets, 35c. per lb.; Harness leather, good quality, 29c. to 34c. per lb.; Curry Combs, $1 to $4 per doz.; Hame Straps, $2 per doz.; Snake whips, $8 to $30 per doz.; sweat Collars, $8 to $12 per doz.; Riding Bridles, $10.50 to $21 per doz.; Sinchos, $4.50 to $18 per doz.; Collars $15 to $30 per doz.; California hand forged Bits and Spurs.

My heavy saddles for stock herding on the best hard wood trees, cannot be excelled for price and quality. Orders by express promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. Davis, 421 Market St., near First, San Francisco. Send for Price List.

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, July 3d, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

E R BUSH	Superior Judge
D N HERSHEY	Assembly
J D LAWSON	Sheriff
H B PENDEGAST	Clerk
J O MAXWELL	Recorder
A C KEAN	Treasurer
FRED KLAYS	Assessor
W H GRANT	District Attorney
J W GOIN	County Superintendent Schools
L P EVERETT	Surveyor
S L MONDAY	Public Administrator
PETER KRELLENBERG	Coroner

CACHE CREEK TOWNSHIP NOMINATIONS.

E PETERSON	Justice of Peace
SAM MONTGOMERY	Constable

DEMOCRATS ALL WORKINGMEN—ALL TRUE WORKINGMEN DEMOCRATS.

We respect and honor the true, honest workingman, whether it be the scholar or professional man who labors with his brain and cultured intellect for the good of his country and his kind, or the farmer who holds the plough or swings the axe, or the mechanic who toils at the anvil or applies himself to the study of the useful arts, invents the useful labor saving machinery, or the stalwart miner who delves in the subterranean caverns of the earth, or the sturdy hod-carrier or daily laborer who plods his toilsome rounds—all of whose labors are useful and necessary in their place—one and all of these workingmen are entitled to our respect and admiration in proportion as they are manly and faithful in the discharge of their several duties; and it is the mission of the Democracy, its legitimate and agreeable duty to fellowship, encourage, foster, protect and aid such workingmen at all times and in all practicable ways. Indeed, we all claim to be workingmen, under one or the other of these heads. But we have no respect for, nor affiliation with, those indolent and vicious bummers, agrarians and lazzaroni, those brawling demagogues, who steal the garb of the honest sons of toil, of the true workingmen and industrial conservators of the land, to disguise their hideous deformity and to aid their demagogue, communistic leaders in palming themselves off upon an insulted community as worthy of support. While we abominate and repudiate all such bogus, illegitimate pretenders to the title of workingmen, we cordially welcome back to our ranks, to the Democratic fold, where they legitimately belong, all true, honest workingmen who may have been thoughtlessly and temporarily led astray, or betrayed by the pretenders who have shown that they have no claim to the honor of being called true workingmen. The Democratic party is the true home of the real, honest workingmen—the fold from which they ought never to stray. That party, since the days of Jefferson, has always been the friend and champion of the laboring man, has always sought to protect them from the aggressions of grasping monopolies and cruel oppression, and will always continue to do so. Then it is no misnomer to say that *Democrats are all workingmen and all true Workingmen are Democrats*"—or ought to be.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC TEST.

It should be the settled principle of the Democracy in this critical crisis in its history in selecting its representative men, that no Democrat is entitled to any especial claim or preference, nor should be subject to any degree of ostracism or disparagement by reason of his having voted either for or against the new Constitution—as that was not and is not now a party test or partisan question, and is now a dead issue, a bygone issue; and, inasmuch as that Constitution is soon to be the organic law of our State, we are bound, as good citizens and true patriots and loyal Democrats, to aid in carrying it out, as far as it accords with our national Constitution, in good faith; and the only test we ask of any accredited Democratic candidate for office, is the Jeffersonian standard—"Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution"—and only such should receive our suffrages.

DR. GLENN NOMINATED.

Dr. Glenn, of Colusa, was nominated by acclamation for Governor by the Democratic Convention, at 4 o'clock Wednesday, there being no other nominee before the Convention. This will give very general satisfaction. At least it was thought the best thing to do by the Convention and we cheerfully acquiesce in its decision. Having been also nominated by the New Party Convention will insure his election. He is a sound Democrat and an able man.

Up to the hour of putting our Weekly to press—1 P. M. Thursday—the latest news from the Democratic State Convention is that Levi Chase, of San Diego, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and W. J. Tinnin, of Trinity, for Secretary of State. C. E. Wilcoxson has been nominated to the Board of Equalization for the Third District.

CONGRESSMAN.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District have nominated C. P. Berry, of Sutter, for Congressman. Mr. Berry is a sterling Democrat of the right sort, who has made an excellent record in the Legislature. The vote stood: Berry 52, Henley 27, Luttrell 14.

The State Judiciary ticket of the Workingmen has been revised, the following being the nominess at present: For Chief Justice, R. F. Morrison; for Associate Justices, E. W. McKinstry, of Alameda, E. M. Ross, of Los Angeles, S. B. McKee, of Alameda, J. R. Sharpstein, of San Francisco, S. M. Buck, of Humboldt, and G. E. Williams, of El Dorado. The changes have not as yet been ratified.

An extensive fire occurred at Sacramento Wednesday night: It started at Hamburger & Co.'s furniture store on J street between 10th and 11th, and destroyed several other buildings also, the loss being estimated by the *Record-Union* at about $250,000.

Dr. Glenn telegraphed his acceptance of the nomination for Governor to the Democratic State Convention.

Congress adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday last.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled in the Assembly Chamber at Sacramento July 1st; permanently organized by electing Dr. J. C. Shorb, of San Francisco, President, and the following resolutions were adopted:

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

First—That the Democratic Party is the only party which has always observed, obeyed and maintained the Federal Constitution, and is therefore the only political party which the people can safely trust to administer the organic law of the State.

Second—The Democratic sentiment is an indissoluble union of indestructible States under the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution in all powers which have not been reserved by the States.

Third—That as suffrage is a privilege conferred exclusively by the States, each State for itself, agreeably to the constitutionally expressed will of the people thereof, any attempt of the General Government to interfere with the elections in the State, is dangerous to the liberties of the people and destructive of the sacredness of the elective franchise, and therefore we condemn as unconstitutional and subversive of the freedom of the ballot, the odious laws of Republican origin and adoption, by which Federal Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals are empowered to interfere with the registration of voters at the polls, and United States troops are stationed at polling places to intimidate or disfranchise citizens, native and naturalized.

Fourth—That in unison with their party, brethren throughout the Republic, the Democrats of California denounce the repeated abuses of the veto by Rutherford B. Hayes, sitting as the Executive officer of the Government, in defeating the will of the people, as expressed by Congress, in his rejection of the bills passed by that body to repeal obnoxious and unconstitutional laws during the present special session.

Fifth—That the Democracy of California earnestly approve the conduct of the Democrats in both Houses of Congress for their firm adherence to the just determination to repeal the laws by which the rights of voters are interfered with at the instance and under the authority of the Republican Administration, to the extremity of depriving citizens of suffrage for the purpose of carrying elections by force and fraud.

Sixth—That the Democracy of California are united and devoted in support of and obedience to the new Constitution, and maintain it as a sacred duty to administer the State Government in strict and unqualified accordance with the spirit and letter of that instrument.

Seventh—That the Democratic Party is pledged by its principles and immemorial usages, to reform, retrenchment and the utmost economy compatible with good government in the administration of public affairs; that it adheres to the cardinal doctrines of its founders, that taxation and representation should go together, that the lowest practicable tax-rate commensurate with the expense of State should be levied, and taxation should be equally and justly imposed on all property to the end that one class shall not be burdened with the taxes fairly due from another; and that no exemption of tax should be allowed to capital which is withheld from other species of property.

Eighth—That the Democrats of California were the first in the early establishment of the State Government to proclaim antagonism to Chinese immigration and Coolie cheap labor; that it was under a Republican administration the Burlingame treaty was made, by which Chinese were admitted to the rights and privileges accorded to the emigrants of Europe; that it was a Republican occupant of the Presidential chair who vetoed the bill passed by a Democratic Congress to prohibit the further immigration of Mongolians, and that the Republican minority in Congress prevented the passage of the bill over the veto; and that therefore it is only to the Democratic Party the people can confidently look to secure legislation that shall abate and abolish the evil and curse of Coolie importation, which cripples trade and palsies the arm of white laborer.

Ninth—That the Democrats of California approve the action of the Democrats in Congress who secured the passage of the Thurman bill, by which the Pacific Railroads are compelled to pay to the Government the just share of interest annually due from them upon the bonds, agreeably to the terms of the charters granted to the respective companies.

Tenth—That the railroad and other transportation corporations in California shall be subject to State regulation of rates for passengers and freight in order that a material reduction should be made; that unjust and discriminating rates shall not be imposed or extorted, and that the enforcement of the reduction should particularly apply to the railroads which have been subsidized.

Eleventh—That mining, as the original and still a very important interest of California, is entitled to the fostering care and should be fostered and received the fullest protection from the State Government, and the property and possessions of all engaged in mining enterprises should be guarded by the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments of the State and Federal Government.

Twelfth—That the large reduction of expenditures in the public service in the administration of the State Government during the past four years under Democratic management, at this time of general depression in trade and labor, especially commend to the people of this commonwealth the election of the candidates of the Democratic party at the coming election to administer the State Government for the ensuing Constitutional term.

The Committee on Platform reported the following additional plank which was adopted:

Resolved, That mining and agriculture, as the overshadowing interests of California, should equally receive the fullest protection from the state government, and the property and possessions of all engaged in either pursuit should be carefully guarded by the Legislative, Executive ann Judicial Departments of both the State and Federal Governments.

ADVICE DECLINED.

Editor Democrat:—In your daily of June 29th I find the words following:

"Since Judge Johnson has had the proffer of two counties in which to run for Superior Judge *we would advise him* to run in El Dorado by all means, as he has doubtless learned by sad experience that he cannot be elected in Yolo County."

From the simple fact that I *have* not been elected, you seem to infer that I *cannot* be. You must perceive, upon reflection, that your premises do not authorize your conclusion. The Yolo Democrat of February 5th, 1871, contains the words following:

"Governor Haight on Wednesday last appointed James Johnson, of Woodland, County Judge of Yolo County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge M. A. Woods. We have not the pleasure of Judge Johnson's acquaintance, but from what we can learn, he is abundantly qualified to fulfil the duties of Judge, which position he occupied for eleven years in El Dorado County, *presiding with ability and giving universal satisfaction by his administration of justice.* * * * He is an attorney of high attainments. * * * * We doubt not that he will prove a faithful and efficient judicial officer. He entered on the duties of his office Thursday morning, opened court, and is rapidly disposing of the business before him."

The Yolo Democrat of February 12th, 1871, has the paragraph following:

Good Appointment.—The *Santa Clara Argus* says of our new County Judge: 'Governor Haight has appointed Honorable James Johnson (formerly County Judge of and Senator from El Dorado County), County Judge of Yolo County to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Woods. It is a good appointment, for Judge Johnson is not only a good lawyer, but also a man whose character is without spot or blemish—a christian gentleman in the broadest sense of the term.'"

The Yolo Democrat of November 11th, 1871, contains the words following:

"Last Term.—The late term of our County Court was the last over which Hon. James Johnson will preside as Judge, at least for the present. *We have no doubt the people generally regret this. His Honor has been the best Judge Yolo County has ever had.* But for bad management, he would, in our opinion, be the incoming as well as the outgoing Judge, for we believe that if he had been nominated by the Democracy, instead of Mr. Roberts, (who did not want the position and was prevailed upon to accept a nomination against his wishes), *he would have been elected by a very large majority.*"

I have the right to assume that what you printed about me in 1870 and 1871 you believed to be true. I think that it will be of advantage to me, and expect to use it. The official canvass of the County of Yolo for the Judicial election of 1875 exhibits the results following: Fitzgerald 898, Carr 709, Ramage 869, Denson 391, Catlin 407, Bush 770, Johnson 599, Sprague 287. E. R. Bush ran on the same ticket that Fitzgerald and Ramage did and got 128 votes less than Fitzgerald and 99 votes less than Ramage. I ran on the same ticket with Catlin and got 192 more votes than he did.

According to your own showing, I might with a Democratic nomination, "*have been elected by a very large majority*" in 1871. A nomination from the New Constitution Party may prove equally potent in 1879.

Thus believing, your advice is respectfully declined. James Johnson.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Snow Sheds Burned.

Reno, June 24.—The snow-sheds one and one-half miles east of Cisco, took fire at 12:30 this morning. The East bound overland train ran through it. The West-bound overland train was detained six hours. Nine hundred feet of shed and 200 cords of wood were burned. Edwards, line repairer, was cut on the head by falling timber, but not dangerously. The fire is supposed to have been set by a tramp.

A Tramp Outrages a Woman, Who Dies.

Wheatland, June 24.—The town was again thrown into a fever of excitement today, by the report that a brutal outrage had been committed by a tramp on a woman by the name of Mrs. McCullem, and when found she was in a dying condition. The scene of the brutal affair was on the Sacramento wagon road, about ten miles distant. After the assault, the tramp made his escape. Mrs. McCallum was in a delicate condition, and the excitement and brutal treatment she received had a terrible effect on her. When found, it was thought that she was in a dying condition. On Friday last she gave birth to a dead child. Saturday she died, and Sunday she was buried. Dr. Banley says that Mrs. McCullem's death was, in his opinion, the result of the brutal outrage she received.

Yosemite Commissioners.

Yosemite, June 26.—The Board of Commissioners is still in session. Yesterday forenoon was spent in adjusting matters of minor local improvement and measures for the better protection of the valley and its interests. In the afternoon the Board took a session on wheels, making the circuit of the valley, inspecting the action of river currents, the condition of bridges, etc. This morning it has been resolved to take possession of Mirror Lake road and free it from tolls, commencing July 1st.

Judge Appointed.

Santa Barbara, June 28.—R. M. Dillard to-day received appointment qy Governor Irwin as County Judge, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Maguire, deceased, and at once assume his duties on important probate business, which is to come before the Court for adjustment.

Killed by a Tramp.

Biggs, June 27.—J. F. Jaggard was stabbed and instantly killed this evening by a tramp, name unknown. The tramp was caught at once and locked up. Intense excitment prevails, and strong threats of lynching are indulged in. The Sheriff has been notified, and is expected soon.

The Jeannette.

Vallejo, June 27.—The Arctic yact Jeannette left Mare Island for San Francisco at six o'clock this evening. She will sail for the North Pole on Tuesday, July 1st.

Draining the Mines.

Sutro, June 28.—The pumps of the combination shaft were started up to day at 4 P. M. discharging their water into the Sutro Tunnel, the same reaching the mouth of the tunnel about 5 o'clock. The water showed a temperature of one hundred and seven degrees, and the men coming out report everything working to a charm. The pumps will again start up to morrow (Sunday) morning, and run part of the day. On Monday morning the pumps along the whole line will commence discharging into the tunnel. The capacity of the boxes appears to be ample, and the workmanship in constructing and laying them has been so perfect that hardly a leak can be perceived along the whole line of four miles.

Solano Democratic Nominations.

Suisun, June 28.—The Democratic County Convention assembled in Suisun to-day. The following ticket was placed in nomination: H. E. McCune, State Senate; J. T. Wallace and W. V. Walsh, Assembly; J. E. Williston, Sheriff; A. J. Dobbins, County Clerk; W. A. Dashrell, Assessor; Judge Gregory, Superior Judge; O. R. Coghlan, District Attorney; C. K. Marshall, Recorder; J. K. Bateman, Superintendent of Schools; J. H. Barrett, Auditor; W. H. Steel, Public Administrator and Coroner; J. B. Lemon, Treasurer. The Delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed to vote for C. P. Berry for Congress.

The Sutro Tunnel.

Sutro, (Nev.), June 30.—To-night the mountain tops overlooking the Washoe silver region and the Carson Valley are ablaze with bonfires, and the echoes of cannon and the discharging of giant powder are heard in every direction. The event which is being celebrated is the final completion of the Sutro Tunnel, for the reception of water from the Comstock mines, after ten years of ceaseless labor, day and night, and the expenditure of six million dollars. The powerful engine of the combination shaft of the Hale & Norcross and the Savage mines was started up this morning at precisely six o'clock, discharging their water into the Sutro Tunnel, at the mouth of which it made its appearance in one hour and twenty minutes, showing a temperature at first of one hundred and one degrees, which gradually increased to one hundred and eighteen degrees. In eight hours the water in the long drowned-out mines was lowered one hundred feet. Everything worked to a charm. The wooden boxes, constructed of three-inch tongued-and-grooved Sierra Nevada pine, did not show a leak, and not even a particle of steam escaped from them, so that the tunnel after the hot water was turned in showed barely an increase of temperature. The water from the Sierra Nevada, Union, Ophir, the Bonanza mines, Best & Belcher, and Gould & Curry, will not be turned in for a couple of weeks; and after it finds its way into the tunnel it is expected that one of the double-line of boxes will have ample capacity to carry off all the water. As an engineering work, the success surpasses all expectations, and while the people are rejoicing, this must be considered the proudest day in the life of Adolph Sutro.

Sunday School Convention.

Monterey, July 1.—Between fifteen hundred and two thousand people attended the mettings of the Convention yesterday. With the exception of Southern California, the State is well represented, and there are about one hundred visitors from the East. The meetings are held in an open grove, and the utmost order has prevailed from the first.

Fire at Visalia.

Visalia, July 1.—A fire broke out in Drais & Morrow's store, last night about nine o'clock, and spread rapidly, a strong wind blowing at the time. The fire company and citizens worked manfully, and succeeed in getting the fire under control after it had burned about half a block. The Visalia House, Exchange Hotel, and several mercantile establishments were saved with great difficulty. The total damage is about $6,900; insurance, $3,600.

Fire in the Yellow Jacket Mine—Missing Miners.

Virginia, July 1.—At six o'clock this evening a fire broke out in an old deserted winze in the Yellow Jacket, running from the 2040-foot level to the 2135-foot level. Bulkheading at once began. One was put in on the 2040-foot level, just near the 2000-foot drift from the incline, and another on the 2135-foot level, close to the winze, where the fire originated. This drove the smoke and gas along the 2135-foot level north into the Bullion, and dense volumes poured up the shaft. The fire is now under control, and the damage is not over a few hundred dollars. Three Bullion miners are missing.

Dead Body Found.

Stockton, July 1.—The body of John Johnson, a river log driver, was drowned while driving logs on the 7th of May last, about six miles below West Point, in Calaveras County, was found to day in Mokelumne river, near Lodi. The deceased was a Norwegian, aged thirty-one years.

Brutal Affair.

Cincinnati, June 24—A Frankfort, Ky., dispatch says: Saturday night, at Sand Ruffe, twelve miles distant, a party of unknown men attacked the residence of Samuel Falkner, severely wounding Falkner as he ran from the house. They then set fire to the dwelling, which was consumed, with the inmates. Harvey Russell, aged 17, was also shot, and two children of Falkner, aged 11 and 3 years. No cause is given for this brutal affair.

A Texas Town Flooded.

Galveston, June 24.—A *News* special from Fort Griffin says: A terrific rain-storm swept over this place on the night of the 20th. Over eight inches of water fell, flooding the town, and causing Collins Creek to overflow. Three people were drowned in town, and four others just below. There was immense damage to property.

A Grant for a Railroad.

Pittsfield (Mass.), June 24.—Edward Learned has received a grant from the Mexican Government to assist in building a railroad one hundred and fifty miles in length across the Tehuantepec Isthmus.

East River Bridge.

New York, June 25.—The New York tower of the East River bridge is completed, the last stone having been put in position. The "saddles" through which the great cables pass, are now covered with stone, and the top of the tower presents a smooth, unbroken surface. The gang of workmen engaged here have been transferred to the Brooklyn tower, which will be finished as rapidly as possible. More than seventy stones yet remain to be placed in position there. About 400 men are at work on the bridge. The greater part of the work in progress is being done on the anchorages.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Chicago, June 25.—The *Times'* New York special says: At Boston and San Francisco capitalists are interested in the progress which is made with the Southern Pacific road now being pushed forward, and it is expected that within fifteen months connection will be made with the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Road. This is a Boston enterprise almost exclusively, and is regarded as having a brilliant future. It is said on Wall street that before this connection is made, arrangements will be completed for an unbroken line from Chicago, in a southwesterly direction, so that when the junction with the Southern Pacific is effected, trains can run through direct from Chicago to San Francisco. This enterprise will destroy the monopoly of the existing Pacific roads and will be of great advantage to shippers by forcing low rates for freight and passage.

Absent Representatives.

Chicago, June 26.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: There is barely a quorum in the House. Speaker Randall said today that there are only four or five more than a quorum of the House now here, and the probability is that there will be no quorum in a day or two.

Ocean Steamer Excursion.

New York, June 28.—September 13th the steamer *Oceanic* will leave San Francisco for a trip to Liverpool, the excursion being under the auspices of the Erie Railway Company. The *Oceanic* will stop at Hongkong and Yokohama.

Extra Session.

Chicago, June 28.—A *Times* Washington special says; Should Congress adjourn next Monday afternoon, as now agreed upon by the House, without providing for the failure of Cancus bill No. 2, the President will immediately call Congress together again.

Defrauders Baffled.

Chicago, June 27.—The *Journal's* New York special has a full account of an alleged fraud, by which the bogus issue of $5 000,000 in bonds was to have been foisted on the city. The means employed were a surreptitious addition to an ordinance of sections which authorized the issue of that amount.

A Jolly Murderer Hanged.

Raleigh (N. C.), June 27.—Robert Jones (negro) who murdered Rudolph Eaton (white) in the village of Rocky Mount, on December 25th, 1877, was publicly executed at Tarboro. The Sheriff left the Jail with the prisoner in an open wagon, the Edgecome Guard accompanying them, together with a negro fire company in red shirts. Jones talked, laughed and poked fun at the Sheriff, dwelt on his religious experience, and said he was going straight to heaven. He was the coolest man ever seen on the gallows.

Storm in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 29.—A storm from the southwest passed over the central part of the city about four o'clock this afternoon, continuing about half an hour. In the track of the storm the streets were deluged, and in the vicinity of the Custom House and Maryland Institute, between forty and fifty buildings were unroofed. Many large plate glass windows were destroyed.

Fight with Indians.

Phœnix, June 29.—The *Herald's* Prescott special says; Lieutenant Von Schroder, Twelfth Infantry, while scouting in the Tonto country on the 25th inst., struck a party of renegade Tontos five miles below Tonto Creek, consisting of seven bucks and one squaw. The bucks were killed and the squaw captured. The fight lasted two hours. No casualties on Von Schroder's side. These are the Indians that have been committing depredations in Tonto Basin and vicinity, and it is thought they are the same who killed Kearney.

A Sticking Point Reached.

Washington, June 29.—The story of an alleged bargain for the passage of the United States Marhal's Appropriation bill without riders has been entirely exploded. Democrats in both branches of Congress appear to be unanimous in favor not only of adjourning as soon as the veto is received, but of adjourning again immediately after the possible call. Even such conservative Democrats as Alexander H. Stephens unite with the rest of their party in open expressions of this determination. Stephens said to-day, with reference to the Marshal's Appropriation bill: "I am for sending it to the President as often as he calls us together, without dotting an 'i' or crossing a 't,' and I am willing to sit here and do that until the Forty-sixth Congress expires." He addded that he did not know a single Democrat in the House who could not be relied upon to fight out this controversy to the end.

Killed by Lightning—Collision.

New York, June 29.—Two children of Mr. Wiswall, master mechanic of the Harlem Railroad Company, were killed by lightning this afternoon.

The steamer City of New York left yesterday for Havana, and when between Abscom and Barnegat, came in collision with the iron bark Helen, from Havana for this port with sugar. The bark sunk, taking down Captain Barclay, the boatswain, cook, a seaman and an apprentice. The mate and five seamen were saved. The City of New York returned.

Demands on Santo Domingo.

New York, July 1.—The *Tribune* to-day says: Spain is now striving to wring satisfaction from Santo Domingo, and has gone so far as to order two war vessels to blockade the coast if her demands are rejected. This may make an affair in which the meditation of the United States could be profitably exercised. It not desirable that an American island should be subject to the dictation of a European power.

Single Scull Race.

Boston, July 1.—The single scull race for $500 a side between Warren Smith, of Halifax, and Evan Norris, of Pittsburgh, distance, one and a half miles and return, took place at Silver Lake this afternoon. Smith won by half a length in the fastest time on record, 21:05; the next best time being made by Hanlan at Philadelphia in 1876—21:09.

Two Men Killed.

North Adams (Mass.), July 1.—The giant powder magazine at Mowbray's nitro-glycerine works exploded this afternoon. Jack Pierce and Wm. Cong, workmen, were blown to atoms. An adjoining building was shattered.

The Proposed Abdication.

Cairo, June 25.—The British, French and German Consuls-General proceeded after midnight to the palace and declared to the Khedive his position, as held by the Sultan, and that a dispatch of Hulim Pasha to Egypt to succeed him was imminent unless he immediately abdicated. The Khedive merely again referred the Consuls-Generals to the Sultan.

London, June 25.—There is some fear in Constantinople that the Sultan, if he consents to the abdication of the Khedive, will no longer have any control over Egypt.

Run Over and Killed.

London, Canada, June 29.—Last night Alexander Darah, aged 63, and Angus Burke, aged 50, employes of the Great Western Railway, were run over and instantly killed by a yard engine.

An Armistice.

London, June 29.—A special dispatch, dated Peter-Maritzburg, June 9, announces that the peace messengers have returned to Cetewayo. Virtually, there is a fortnight's armistice. Nearly all the special dispatches to the London newspapers from the Cape agree in pronouncing the peace overtures bona fide.

News from Paris.

Paris, June 29.—A heavy thunder storm visited Paris to-night. Several persons were killed.

The editor of the *Tribunlet* has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine for caricaturing President Grevy, Ministers Ferry and Lepere and M. Gambetta.

Crops in all parts of France have been injured by rains. Beet roots and vines suffered heavily.

Minister Noyes gave a grand dinner last evening in honor of General Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the United States.

Escort of the remains of the Prince Imperial.

London, July 1.—The queen has commanded that the troop ship Orontes, bringing the remains of the Prince Imperial, shall be escorted part of her voyage by the channel fleet.

Memorial to the Late Prince Imperial.

London, July 1.—The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-chief of the British Army, heads a Committee of Army officers to superintend the memorial to the late Prince Imperial.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION — FOUR PARTIES.

Near Madison, Cal., July 1st, 1879.

Editor Democrat:—I again wish to say a few words to your many readers. The New Constitution Party has put forth their men to fill State and County offices, and I do not hesitate to say, without the fear of contradiction, that we have the best and purest set of men ever set up for office that California has ever had. If we are all anxious to reform the corruptions and abuses of the past (as all profess to be), we now give every lover of his country an opportunity.

Love of country is one of the noblest virtues that man was ever in possession of. It has immortalized more men upon the pages of history than all other attributes combined. The names of Demosthenes, Aristides, Brutus, Cincinnattus, Rienzi, Tell, Pitt, and our own beloved Washington, stand prominent as examples. We have just passed through a crisis that has put men to the severest test in our own golden State. It was a question whether a few wealthy nabobs should rule us with a rod of iron and monopolize all the property of the State and go untaxed, or whether all should stand equal before the law. I feel grateful to-day to the Great Ruler of the Universe for the victory gained by the people for the people.

The Republican Party has brought forth their ticket, and so far as their nominations for State officers go they are almost to a man in favor of monopolies. Their county ticket is more divided, yet some of the most important offices are to be filled by men who worked for the rich against the poor.

The Democratic Party is in the same fix. A few of their candidates voted for the New Constitution (I mean County candidates), the others for the old. I do wish from the bottom of my heart that I could look upon men as *true patriots* who voted in favor of the rich to the detriment of the middle and poorer classes. I cannot do it from my standpoint.

We again ask all men to take special notice of the different tickets that will soon be in the field. If the Democrats in making up their State ticket will leave out the wire-pullers—men who worked for the great monopoly—and put forth men who are not tainted with corruption, men who are friends of the poor man, as well as the rich, it will inspire more faith in their intentions to do right. The masses of the people are in no mood to be trifled with by foisting upon them the old political demagogues that are rotten all over. Such a ticket can never win.

We ask the good and pure of all parties to help us elect our men—men whom we are proud of because they stood up for reform against the most overwhelming odds that ever tried to enslave a virtuous people. If you wish to see California prosperous beyond any State in this great country, then come up and help us in September, and in doing so you will cause such a shout to go up from Mount Shasta to Santiago as will shake the hills and move the valleys as if a whirlwind was passing over the land.

There is a fourth party in the field, led by the communist Dennis Kearney. They are growing smaller as a party every day. We as a people are not afraid of communism under a just system of laws. We hear again and again, as we used to hear fifteen years ago, a good deal about the evil effects of Democratic institutions. If, however, it is the weakness of our institutions to give tolerant encouragement to all sorts of experiments in social and political organizations, it is our strength to be able to survive them, to profit by their success, and to be little worse for their failure. The fabric of American society is so strong that it can sustain, with little or no injury, shocks which would be fatal to weaker and more affected constitutions. In the United States freedom of discussion is the safety-valve through which a great deal of superfluous political steam escapes. The Americans have political sagacity enough to distinguish sharply between intemperate or even revolutionary speech and rebellious action. They have unbounded toleration for the one, but have never shown any great patience for the other. We do not doubt, if we have to deal with any dangerous form of communism, we will deal with it effectually. The social fabric of the Unit d States is as capable of successfully resisting such attacks as that of any State or nation in the world. It is not to the interest of the rich to drive away from them the middle and poorer classes by unjust and oppressive laws. There are bounds beyond which they dare not go. The poor, hard-fisted class are always in the majority in all countries, and to keep them pacified and make them happy, deal justly by them, and do not try to rob them by making them pay all the taxes to run the government. The more happy homes you can make in your midst, the safer will be your investments in every direction and the more stable will be our country. Geo. J. Lucas.

1776. 1879.

FOURTH OF JULY!

103d ANNIVERSARY.

Grand Celebration of our National Birthday

AT WOODLAND!

President of the Day: HON. F. S. FREEMAN.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. John Lambert, N. Wyckoff, J. W. Snowball, E. R. Perkins, Judge James Oneal, S. N. Mering, Wm. Sims, D. B. Huribut, George Lewis, and Prof. F. A. Pedlar.

Chaplain of the Day—REV. E. M. STUART.
Reader of the Declaration—GEO. PIERCE.
Orator—REV. TH. BEAIZLEY.
Marshal—J. D. LAWSON, ESQ.
First Assistant—MISS KATE CROSS.

Procession of citizens will form at 10 o'clock A. M., and moving through the principal streets of town, arrive at grounds selected at 11 o'clock A. M. where they will come to order in front of the stand, when the following exercises will be had:

1.—Instrumental Music (by Ellis Band).
2.—Prayer.
3.—Vocal Music (quartette).
4.—Reading Declaration.
5.—Music (by Band).
6.—Oration.
7.—Music.
8.—Impromptu Speeches.
9.—Adjournment.

Immediately after the close of exercises the MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF HORRIBLES will parade with appropriate music and costume, and coming to disorder at same grounds will give an unprecedentedly HORRIBLE BURLESQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

IN THE EVENING

A Grand Ball at Central Hall,

Under the auspices of The Ellis String Band; also a PROMENADE SOIREE, with Refreshments, at Washington Hall.

Admission to Ball,.....$1.50.

By order of the Citizens' Executive Committee

F. E. BAKER, Chairman.
J. I. McConnell, Secretary. je26dw

FOURTH OF JULY

Ice Cream Stand.

The Ladies of the WOODLAND RELIEF SOCIETY having been awarded the Ice Cream Stand at the Fourth of July Celebration, both

On the Grounds During the Day, and at Washington Hall in the Evening,

Respectfully solicit the liberal patronage of the public, in aid of the charitable objects of the Society.

MRS. ALEXANDER, President.
Mrs. Parramore, Secretary. jy2d2w1

We have now a Complete Stock

.....OF.....

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

Which will be sold at Slaughtering Prices

.....AT THE.....

GREAT WESTERN
BANKRUPT STORE,
OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND.
Je25dw

$1500 To $8000 a year, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. jy3dw

Housekeepers

And all who have occasion to use

ILLUMINATING OIL!

Will find it greatly to their advantage to call at

Whittemore & Higginson's

DRUG STORE,

And examine the QUALITY AND PRICE of the Finest

STANDARD WHITE KEROSENE OIL

Which we guarantee equal to any made for

Lasting Brilliancy and Safety.

We will sell this Oil by the QUART, GALLON, CASE OR BARREL at a

Lower Price than Inferior Oils

Are now sold throughout the State.
je27d10dw1f

H. B. PENDEGAST,

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

je20dw

Great Unreserved Sale

AT A. ALEXANDER'S

WHITE HOUSE.

A Sheriff's Slaughter of Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

ENTIRE STOCK OF R. FORRESTER

AT SHERIFF'S SALE

For Fifty Cts. on a Dollar,

Will offer the people of Yolo and vicinity this stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Etc., etc., on hand at such

A Great Reduction from former prices.

That an examination will prove the inducements offered.

THIS GREAT UNRESERVED SALE

WILL BE HELD

FOR NINETY DAYS ONLY!

☞ Don't miss this chance to buy Cheap Goods. A word to the wise is sufficient. Call and be convinced at

A. ALEXANDERS WHITE HOUSE,

jy3w3m MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

MISS M. LOUISE HYATT,

Late Principal of the Department of Music in Vacaville College, Vacaville,

WILL TAKE A FEW PUPILS IN

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

AT FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH EACH,

AT HER ROOMS IN WINTERS,

YOLO COUNTY.

References: Rev. H. C. Coulton, L. Moody, P. M., T. Hart Hyatt, C. W. Bush, *Bank of Woodland*. } *Winters.*

je29d1w1m

Notice to Creditors.

In the County Court of Yolo County, State of California.

R. F. WELCH vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. E. R. BUSH, Judge of the said County Court: Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of said Insolvent, R. F. WELCH, to be and appear before the said Judge in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court-House in the Town of Woodland, in said county, on MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1879, at Ten o'clock A. M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why distribution should not be made in accordance with the Assignee's return now on file in this Court, and in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 30th day of June, 1879.

[SEAL] D. M. BURNS, County Clerk.
[jy3w5t]

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or all your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jy3dw

THE HISTORY
—OF—
THE DONNER PARTY.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SIERRAS,
By C. F. McGlashan.

Agents Wanted.

Send $2.00 for Sample Copy to
CROWLEY & McGLASHAN,
Publishers, Truckee, Cal.
je27dw

JUST RECEIVED
.....AT THE.....
GREAT WESTERN
Bankrupt Store
FROM AUCTION,

500 pr Corsets for 50c per pr,
Well worth $1.25 per pair;

703 yds all linen Crash, 8 yds for $1,
Well worth 20c per yard.
je25dw

FRENCH RESTAURANT.
WOODLAND, CAL.

Oysters in Every Style!

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Ice-Cream and Strawberries. Board by the week, Five Dollars.
jy1dw B. DENNERY, Prop'r.

FOR SALE:—TWELVE HUNDRED Acres of Good Farming Land, well watered and timbered, situated in Capay Valley. For further information inquire of
jy1 GEO. W. ELFORD.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, July 3d, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Letter from Cacheville.

CACHEVILLE, July 1st, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—SIR:—I hope you will find room in your columns to call attention to a matter that greatly interests the people of this neighborhood. I have reference to our road in the present condition. Generally our roads have received commendable attention, but of late, from some cause or other, they have been neglected. For instance, the bridge across Cache Creek needs repairing very much; several planks are broken and it contains holes large enough to let a man through, and a horse walking over is liable to break a leg and possibly injure the driver. Some of the men who are so anxious to serve the people would do well to show us that they can attend to small things before they ask for larger, and it shows negligence on the part of those whose duty it is to attend to the matter. The approach to the R. R. ought to be condemned as a nuisance—it is too narrow and abrupt. If some private individual had built such an obstruction in the road the Supervisors would have had it removed, so that teams could draw loads over it. A lady came near losing her life while driving across, as she was capsized and badly injured. We pay our taxes and would like a little more safety while taking a drive on business or pleasure. Besides, there is more travel on this road than any other in the county. We hope the Supervisors will do something about these matters and if nothing is done we will get out a petition. Yours respectfully, TAX PAYER.

Found Dead.

A man by the name of H. O'Hargon who for a long time has resided in the vicinity of Winters, was found dead last Monday morning in a barn belonging to Elliott in the town of Winters. It is supposed that on the previous night, being under the influence of liquor, he went into the barn and laid down in one of the stalls and went to sleep. Some one came in during the night and tied a horse in the same stall, not knowing that it was already occupied. On the morning above mentioned deceased was found dead in the stall bearing marks showing that he had been kicked several times and then trampled until his body presented a shocking sight. Deceased had worked in the neighborhood of Winters, and was very well known in that community.

Later.—Since writing the above we learn from Coroner Krellenberg, who held an inquest on the body Tuesday, that the jury summoned found that the deceased was named Hugh O'Hargon and that he came to his death by some cause unknown. A physician held an examination and pronounced the cause of death to be congestion of the brain. In the above article the facts are given as first related to us and are substantially correct.

A Barkeeper Sold.

Yesterday morning a gentleman of respectable appearance stepped up to one of our first class bars and called up about a dozen persons who chanced to be present, with the urgent request that they should imbibe; otherwise the friendly newcomer would feel aggrieved and sadly offended. The ever polite and accommodating, though beardless, vender of spirit, catered to the wants of his guests with all the gusto of a proffessional mixologist. After partaking of the proffered draughts the crowd slowly turned away—and so did the unknown gentleman, who quietly remarked, as his genial physiognomy disappeared through the doorway, "I'll settle that some other time." To say that Max was warm about that time doesn't furnish the remotest idea of his temperament. But Gov. Stanford couldn't get a drink at that bar now without first "putting up."

A Suggestion.

As our New Party friends have no newspaper organ in this county for the campaign, and to avoid the necessity of purchasing the necessary material for printing a newspaper of their own, we suggest to the managers of that party that we have the material and facilities required for printing such a paper as they would need, and will do it for them on reasonable terms if they desire to make such an arrangement, they of course to furnish the editorial matter, and bear all the responsibility. "Business is business," gentlemen, and here is your opportunity to get out a party organ for the campaign without having to fit up a printing office.

Wanted to Travel.

Last Saturday morning a six year old son of Thompson living in this place was missed from his home and during the day dilligent search was instituted to discover his whereabouts, but to no avail. On Sunday a dispatch was received stating that the youngster was at Dunnigan, having boarded the up train on the previous day and not having been noticed until carried to that station, when he was put off. He was brought back on the train yesterday morning. The little fellow had probably heard of Livingston and thought to imitate his example.

Too Late.

The proceedings of the New Party Convention, which was held on Saturday last, were handed in to this office by the *Mail* people, but terday, after our Weekly edition had all been printed. The columns of our Daily have ever been open for the publication of all such proceedings of any and every party when they occurred; but to publish in the Daily after the matter is nearly a week old, and after it has been printed in a Weekly paper, and that not of the same party, is not just the thing to do. It's too late altogether.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., June 30th, 1879.

Bohm, E	Miller, Wm
Barrett, John	Ruggles, Mrs A P
Chancy, Ed W	Somerville, Catherine
Fisher, J M	Stewart, Mrs L T
Geelmuyden, G	Smut, H (D)
Gorden, A Elizabeth	Sience, Albert
Gordan, Alx	Simpson, J A
Hall, J T	Waterworth, Jas (3)
Hicks, A L	Wood, Dannie
Loyd, Samuel	Young, Lilie or Tilie
Lemmon, J C (2)	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P.M.

A Fire.

A fire occurred Tuesday night on the ranch of Peter Roth, near Blacks, which resulted in burning two stacks of grain and about 200 grain sacks belonging to Mr. Roth, and a derrick wagon belonging to Gillmore, who was threshing on the place. The fire is supposed to have originated from ashes dropped by some one from a pipe. The separator which was new was also damaged to some extent.

A new kind of glass ball for sporting is being introduced. It is of the same size and shape as those now in use, but is coated with sand to prevent the shot from glancing, as is often the case with thick balls.

Missouri Ranch Letter.

MISSOURI RANCH, YOLO CO., CAL., June 30th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Why are the New Constitutiom men called Foxtails? The only reason that can be assigned is that those foxes are annoying to the old Constitution party. And if those foxes are as numerous as Samson's foxes they will elect their ticket. Are not those men in the New Constitution party true Democrats and true Republicans? Centainly they are. Gentlemen and fellow citizens, is it not strange that after the battle was fought and the victory won, those old fogy Constitution men should get up primaries and conventions to carry out—what? The new Constitution? No. They are more cunning than the little foxes that eat the vines. Oh how liberal, how loving, how joyful they feel toward the new Constitution after spending thousands of dollars to carry the election in favor of the old Constitution. Strange people are those old Constitution Democrats and Republicans. Had to put in for candidates new Constitution men. They could not wait for the new to make the nominations for county or State. Is it not strange that men of the new should receive a nomination at the hands of the old Constitution party? I shall ever thank God that Harlan and Day refused the nomination under the old Constitution party. Let the new carry out the design that is set before the people. When the wicked rule, the country mourns. Has not our country suffered its perils? Shooting, cutting and robbing; men drinking themselves to death. I believe that we have as good men on our ticket as can be found in Yolo county. They are upright, honest, true men. Judge Johnson has made one of the best Judges of Yolo county. Mr. Day is a gentleman and one of our best farmers, and knows what will be to the best interest of our State and county. Mr. Barney is well known and has made a good Sheriff for Yolo. Mr. Rhodes is a man of education and integrity, well qualified to fill the office of Treasurer. No young man stands with a better reputation than John Martin. He is as honest as the day is long, and will fill the Superintendency of Schools as well as any young man in the county. He has been teaching for a number of years in the public schools. The balance of the ticket are men of truth and honor, and if elected Yolo will feel proud of such men. "Old men for counsel, young men for war." Now men, war a good warfare, so that when September comes you can say you have fought a good fight, you have kept the faith, and henceforth there is an office laid up for you which the people of this county shall give.

INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Beautiful Pictures for All.

The Great Art Publishing House of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine, moves steadily on the even tenor of its way, apparently not feeling the dull times. During the year 1878 they sold over Four Million pictures of all descriptions. They publish every description of fine pictures, and the prices range from ten cents upwards to twenty dollars per copy. Their correspondence for this large business is immense; they receive, on an average, over one thousand letters per day. Messrs. Stinson & Co. publish only the better class of pictures, and it is well known that anything coming from this reliable house is of standard merit. We have just received copies of four very fine steel engravings, which they have just brought out. The plates were engraved in London, at an expense of four thousand pounds sterling, or twenty thousand dollars, to which great sum must be added the custom duties of twenty-five per cent on account of their being imported into the United States. These engravings are after paintings by great modern masters of art, and the artists who engraved the plates stand in the front rank of the world's renowned engravers.

It is believed, and generally conceded, that these engravings make up the finest and most elegant set of works of high art ever brought out by American publishers. This enterprising firm, though many years in the Art Publishing business, have not grown old and unprogressive, but on the other hand make improvement and progress year by year, giving the people better and better pictures for the same or less money. They may, we feel sure, fairly claim to stand at the head of the Art Publishing business in America. We can only understand the colossal proportions their trade has assumed by remembering that this is a great and mighty nation of nearly fifty million of people. We cannot better illustrate the magnitude of their business than to state the amount of money paid by them for postage stamps during the years 1876, 1877, and 1878. We have the figures direct from the firm, or we should think there was some error. In 1876, they paid for postage $33,104.92. In 1877, they paid for postage $37,268.76. In 1878 the amount of money that they paid for postage stamps was simply enormous—a little over $50,000.00. Stinson & Co. stand among the largest and most judicious advertisers in the country, and a short time since paid in a single day $24,000 00 in cash on a contract for advertising. They employ agents everywhere throughout the United States and Dominion of Canada for the sale of their pictures by subscription; we call attention to their advertisement for agents in another column. Those who need pleasant, profitable work, should correspond with them.

Besides paying the large amounts of postage stated above, their express and freight bills are enormous—only small orders are sent by mail, the larger being sent by express and freight. American homes should be made beautiful by refined works of art, and prices for really meritorious pictures are now so low that there can be no excuse for the walls to remain gloomy, unadored and cheerless. American homes should be made beautiful, and the tendency of this will be to make more refined and beautiful the lives of all dwellers therein.

Fourth of July Committees.

In addition to the Standing Committee on the Fourth of July celebration the following have been appointed:

Ladies' Committee on Liberty Car--Mesdames Frost, Brownell, Beaizley, Cross and F. S. Freeman.

Executive Committee—F. E. Baker, John Lambert and J. I. McConnell.

Committee on Grounds—Sill and Winne.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Jones' Pacific Band left yesterday morning, equipped in good style, for Orland, where they are engaged to play on the Fourth.

Ice cold cream soda at Whittemore & Higginson's.

A horse hitched to a buggy took a "spin" yesterday from the Capital hotel corner, but was caught before damage was done.

C. Barr has just received a new supply of those fine Green Seal Cigars.

A brigade of Celestials, to the number of about fifty, arrived in town yesterday morning. They probably came to take part with the Horribles.

It is commonly remarked that the weather the last few days has been most delightful. We hope it will continue so until after the Fourth, at least.

New Constitution Cigars at St. Louis' Variety Store. Best in Woodland.

The S. F. *Examiner*, that old and reliable Democratic journal, has entered upon its twenty-ninth volume. It has our best wishes for a continuation of its bold and prosperous career.

George Beaizley, eldest son of Rev. Theo. Beaizley was playing in the planing mill near the depot yesterday afternoon, when by some means he struck his right hand against the saws, cutting off the index finger.

Ladies, don't fail to look at A. Nickelsburg & Bro's. new stock of Embroideries, just received.

By reference to the Fourth of July programme it will be seen that a slight change has been made in relation to the ball in the evening at Central Hall. $1.50 admission will be charged, the proceeds to go to the Ladies' Relief Society.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will set lunch on the Fourth of July in the store formerly occupied by R. Forrester. Hot coffee and tea, and a splendid lunch, will be served. The patronage of the public is solicited.

A. A. DeLong has finished the school census and enrolled 223 names.

Keep cool by drinking Arctic Soda at Elston's Drug Store.

It is thought that "Sport" will not take another swim for a few days.

Full sheet posters are out announcing the Fourth of July celebration at Woodland.

Dixon is making preparations to celebrate the coming Fourth in an appropriate manner.

Flags and other Fourth of July emblems are being prominently displayed in show windows.

Dr. H. J. Glenn, of Colusa, was nominated for Governor last week in Sacramento on the new party ticket.

At the election for School Trustee yesterday, T. J. Dexter received 117 votes, which was a majority of all the votes cast.

A. Nickelsburg, our enterprising merchant, is building an extension to the awning in front of his house of business.

From the present outlook it is presumable that Yolo will be represented with much weight in the next Legislature.

E. Hœrnlein has just finished a fine piece of artistic painting on a safe belonging to C. Barr. It is a work of rare execution.

The case of Kaminsky came up before Judge Sibley last Friday, but on application of the defendant it was transferred to Blacks.

A team hitched to a wagon and tied near the mill yesterday became entangled in the harness and broke the pole out of the vehicle.

Hon. J. M. Kelley was so fortunate as to be nominated by the N. C. State Convention as one of the four members of the Board of Equalization.

We understand that John W. Cummings, proprietor of the livery stable which was burned last week in Cacheville, intends to rebuild.

Letters addressed to the following persons are held for postage in the Woodland Postoffice: M. Dillon, J. M. Gladden, Miss Flora Todhunter.

We know a youth in Woodland who is anxious to secure a situation on a ranch to do light work. Such a boy should be supplied with employment.

The bales of grain sacks lying on the sidewalk at A. Nickelsburg's seem to furnish comfortable lodgings for loungers during the day, and tramps at night.

Salmon are reported to be very plentiful in the Cache Creek Canal. A party from Woodland lately succeeded in capturing 46 exceedingly fine ones.

Mollie McCarthy, a former celebrated racer of Yolo County, has just added to her laurels at Chicago by winning the Garden City Cup at a race for all ages of 2¼ miles.

Persons desiring to purchase the Fancher & Judson self-heating sad iron can leave their orders at Mack Webber's Drug Store and they will meet with prompt attention by the agent.

The Horribles have arranged to give a burlesque entertainment on the evening of the Fourth with admission at 25 cents, the proceeds to be devoted to some charitable purpose.

The county bridge across Cache Creek at Cacheville is in bad condition and needs a new floor. In the present condition horses are liable to fall through and receive serious injury.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

A team of mules ran through Main street the other day creating a great excitement and panic among pedestrians on the street, but doing no damage. They were captured near the Yolo Brewery.

The career of the Foxtail party is destined to be as short as brilliant. It is losing strength every day and if we mistake not, by election time it will not marshal forces sufficient to undergo a respectable defeat.

The festive Captain of the Woodland Cadets has disappeared like the sweet impress of a beautiful dream, leaving nothing behind to immortalize his memory, except his military works and a delinquent board bill.

The full vote cast at the School election for Trustee last Saturday was: T. J. Dexter, 117, John M. Kelley, 4, and A. D. Jackson, 1. So we see Kelley has lost some of his former support by going over to the Foxtail party.

The Dixon *Tribune* says an effort will be made to effect a union between the Democrats and H. B's. of Solano County; but there is an old guard of stalwarts who swear "by the eternal" that there shall be no pinto ticket for them.

Elder B. A. Stephens has pitched the tent in which he recently closed the series of Bible lectures in this place, on the corner of L and Tenth streets, Sacramento, where he commenced a course of lectures on Friday evening last.

The programme for the Fourth of July celebration at Woodland, appears in this paper. Let everybody read it. There should, and no doubt will be, a rousing gathering. Let the whole county assemble and do honor to the glorious day.

China Town was the scene of wild disorder last Friday night, arising from a difficulty between two heathens in which one of the combatants was struck on the head with an iron instrument and seriously injured. They were both arrested.

Judge Jas. Johnson of this city recently received a telegraphic dispatch tendering him the nomination of Superior Judge on the new party ticket of El Dorado county. As the Judge had already been nominated in this county, he of course declined.

There is no mistaking the fact that much of the late sown grain has been shrunken by the recent north winds. We know of several such fields which have been so badly affected that it will scarcely pay the expense of harvesting. But taken on an average the crop is far better than it was last year.

C. V. Burke, of Cacheville, the other day showed us a sample of Royal Australian wheat which he raised from three or four ounces that he sowed in his door yard. It is very plump and yields well, and as it is not liable to rust it is a very desirable variety. From the four ounces the yield was about 10 pounds.

We have received the initial number of the *Climate Cure Advocate*, a monthly published at 54 Park Row, N. Y., and devoted to the interests of invalids, tourists, and all who need a change of climate for sanitary or other reasons. It is a very valuable journal to those intending to travel, as it treats extensively of climatology.

J. H. Harlan last Saturday received the nomination for Joint Senator of Yolo and Solano from the W. P. C. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Harlan will accept the nomination at the hands of this party. He is undoubtedly a deserving man, but we hardly think he will desert his party at this late day to run on the Kearney ticket.

Our local Foxtail party is put to great pain to make the fact of its existence patent to the community. We suggest that they should study the lightning changes of Lingard and other great character and facial artists. By changing their facial muscles they could make themselves appear a little more numerous than they now succeed in doing.

Col. Gilbert, the historian who is engaged in writing the history of Yolo for De Pue & Co., has just returned from a few days' trip to several parts of the county in search of material to aid in the important work. By the way the Col. informs us that parties have been slow to send in reports relating to societies in the county, which he would be pleased to receive as soon as possible in order to expedite his work and to arrange it in proper shape. He would also like to furnish a copy to the home papers, which would be of great interest to everybody.

Sidewalk politicians are becoming numerous.

The Justice Court was occupied Monday in the case of Mrs. Ricker, charged with disturbing the peace. The jury failed to agree.

A gentleman, whose name we failed to learn, was on Monday thrown from a horse near Madison and sustained a fracture of the left arm.

A neat set of Diamond Studs, all matches pure white, worth $75, for $37, at Uncle Harris', 221 Kearny street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.

C. W. Beach's thresher left on Monday for the rural districts, taking a large number of the boys who will apply their physical powers in the harvest field.

"The Foxtail Cigar Store" is the superscription of a large and beautiful sign O'Connor has placed in front of his establishment, near the Fashion Stables.

We do not know the exact number required on a thresher to supply it with straw, but just fifteen boys told us they were going to "hoe down" on the same machine.

A couple of boys were sky-larking in front of the Palace Restaurant Friday when one accidentally pushed the other through the window. Boys should "keep away from de show winder."

If you drink whiskey at all use the "Nabob Whiskey," advertised for sale in these columns, to be found only at Whittemore & Higginson's drug store. It is said to be the best in use.

Our streets have been enlivened the last few nights by the sonorous voice of a street auctioneer. He seems to attract large crowds and sells his goods very easily, notwithstanding times are "very dull."

We hear that an effort is about to be made to put the celebrated drama H. M. S. Pinafore on the stage in Woodland. It has been presented in almost every city in the State and is well received everywhere.

Carey has bravely overcome his early modesty in political matters, and needs no urging now to lend his support in opposition to the men who placed him where he now stands. "Nero fiddled while Rome burned."

Our designation of the "Foxtail" party seems to take well, as we notice that some of our exchanges have adopted the title. It does seem rather appropriate considering its tendency to befoul the political field.

The new drug firm of Whittemore & Higginson know the value of printer's ink in making their business known to the public. Read their "ads." in this issue. Such an enterprising firm deserves to and will succeed.

The *Nursery* for July, a monthly magazine for young readers, is received. It is the best, most attractive little book ever gotten up for beginners. Only $1.50 a year. Published by John L. Shorey, 36 Broomfield Street, Boston.

Since Judge Johnson has had the proffer of two counties in which to run for Superior Judge we would advise him to run in Eldorado by all means, as he has doubtless learned by sad experience that he cannot be elected in Yolo county.

There were twenty-four fair applicants before our young and amiable Superintendent of Schools, but they only aspired to the title of "school marm." We are not a little surprised, however, that Bruce should give up this agreeable position.

There are several threshing outfits in the county furnishing their own eating arrangements and thereby saving the farmer the trouble of making the necessary preparations. The idea doubtless meets the approval of the female portion of the farm.

Sportsmen should bear in mind that although the law for killing deer expires Tuesday next, it does not relate to female deer or spotted fawn. These are protected during the whole year by the game law of the State. This is a wise provision and will prevent the extermination of this beautiful animal.

An animated political debate, in which Pard Fenner and Hank Ogburn were the chief debators, took place yesterday in front of Pendegast's boot and shoe store. Hank seemed to be getting the best of it, when Dryfus interceded and took Pard into his sample rooms to give him private instructions.

The Lower Lake *Bulletin* has changed hands, J. B. Baccus, Jr. assuming the management. John B. Fitch, the retiring manager, goes to Marin to engage in the newspaper business. The *Bulletin* is a good local journal and the first number under its new management indicates that it has not suffered by the change.

The editor who can run a newspaper to suit everybody would be the most suitable manager of a committee on prize babies, says an exchange. Just find a man of that description and you can add one more to the seven wonders. We know of an old hand at the business very near here who is trying it pretty hard.

If the *Mail* had published our short reply in regard to its willfully false statements concerning the cost of our weekly edition, instead of occupying another half column with more of its vaporings, it would have shown more regard for truth than it has yet done. That is all we have to say, so long as it prefers falsehood to truth.

At this time farmers cannot use too much precaution against the outbreak of fires. A mere spark might result in the destruction of thousands of acres of grain in its present combustible state, while a little precaution may prevent an immense loss. Farmers who have toiled earnestly to produce a crop cannot well afford to lose it.

Our attention has been called to an item that appeared in last Tuesday's DEMOCRAT without our knowledge, in which it was erroneously stated that a benefit had been (previously) proffered to Mr. J. H. Vinson, but which was not accepted by that gentleman. This is an error which would have been corrected before had we known it. No such proffer was ever made Mr. Vinson.

Do the Republicans intend to make a nomination for Assemblyman, or do they intend to endorse the nomination of the Foxtails? We can scarcely suppose the latter, and if the former is to be the course isn't it about time to bring out the man? Sam Mehring is being run for Justice of the Peace over at Cacheville, but of course will not accept.

The announcement of Mr. J. H. Vinson's benefit attracted a fair and select audience at Central Hall, but not as large as we hoped to see under the circumstances. The entertainment was almost an impromptu one, and was very good considering the short time in which it was gotten up. Mr. Vinson will have something, but not a large sum left, after paying expenses.

Our reporter has since met a gentleman who was a prominent candidate before the Foxtail Convention for nomination, but got defeated —not being a solid man in the ring. From the smile he wore he knew he had some good news to relate, and when he seized his hand and vowed his intention to go back "on the —— bilks," our reporter simply smiled and said, "I told you so."

The *Democrat* suggests a new fence around the Court House yard. It strikes us that the whole outside of the Court House itself should be newly painted or coated with something to protect it from the winter rains. The sides exposed look very badly, and need to be marbleized or covered with some durable protector and beautifier of the walls.—*Mail.*

That's just what we were coming at neighbor, but thought it best to broach the subject gently, you know. We were afraid we might shock the nerves of our sensitive Fathers.

Judge Johnson the other day was proving up his past record to a crowd on the sidewalk, and to confirm his assertions exhibited a letter from El Dorado, stating that he had been nominated for Superior Judge in that county. When asked if he intended to accept the nomination he expressed his doubt about the propriety of running in two counties, when a bystander naively remarked: "Oh, that makes no difference, Judge. You had as well run in every county, since you have run in every party." The Judge was nonplussed.

Two threshing engines arrived on the noon train Monday.

The game law permits the killing of deer after the first of July.

Elder J. D. Wilmott will preach next Sunday, July 6th, at 11 A. M. in the Christian Church at Madison.

The weeds and grass in the M. E. Church yard have been burned off and the grounds are receiving attention.

Mr. J. H. Vinson, the actor, who has been a resident of Woodland for several months past, has gone to Bartlett Springs for the benefit of his health.

A. J. Patrick, who was recently the publisher of the Willows *Journal*, has turned up at South Pueblo, where he has commenced the publication of *The Banner*.

A couple of gentlemen got into a dispute at Weaver's blacksmith shop yesterday afternoon when one struck the other on the side of the head with a club, inflicting a rather severe wound.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will have Ice Cream and Lunch on the Fourth in Mr. E. G. Hœrnlein's building two doors west of Mr. Kreilenberg's furniture store, on Main street. The proceeds to be used in painting the church.

In accordance with our custom in observing the anniversary of American independence, we shall not issue a paper to-morrow. We desire to see everybody turn out and celebrate in a manner commensurate with the importance of the occasion.

At the Elite Cigar Store, Chas. Charmak proprietor, may be found the most desirable varieties of Cigars, Tocacco, Pipes, Fireworks, etc., at figures that defy competition. Try them and be convinced.

Jennie Walters shot and killed herself a Germantown, Colusa county, on Monday of this week. A telegram says she was under the influence of drink and killed herself because her lover drank a glass of whiskey against her wishes.

A horse race came off last Saturday at Capay between Lady Mac and Billy Woods, mile heats, best two in three, which was won by the former. A large number of people were present and the day was one of excitement—the outgrowth of harvest.

Ed. Woods, a former typo of this office, who has been ruralizing in the classic regions of Winters for about two months, was in Woodland Tuesday. Ed. says he has received much benefit from the change of air, and especially the water.

The Helvetia House was visited by burglars Monday night, who succeeded in securing about thirty-five dollars and a watch from one boarder and a watch and some money from another. The officers yesterday were on the track and it is thought the thief will be caught.

The patriotic and benevolent disposed public are referred to the card of the Ladies' Relief Society, who will have the exclusive Ice-Cream privilege on the grounds and at Washington Hall on the Fourth, the receipts to be devoted to carrying out the charitable objects of the Society.

As will be seen by our letter from Missouri Ranch, Uncle Billy, like many other well meaning people, has been dazed by the glamour of the H. B's. But he is a close observer of passing events, and we trust he will see the matter in a different light before the campaign is over.

Those who desire a sumptuous repast on the Fourth can be abundantly gratified by paying the ladies a visit at the store formerly occupied by R. Forrester, as the tables they supervise are invariably supplied with luxuries "meet for kings." They understand the art to perfection and deserve liberal patronage.

We yesterday dropped into the Court House and found assembled in the Sheriff's office a large delegation of Horribles of the true type. We completed the group by our presence, and learned on investigation that plans were being laid for a burlesque entertainment. We learned enough to assure us that the affair will be highly interesting and add largely to the features of the day.

The harvest this season will be of comparative short duration as the number of threshing machines to do the work is larger than we ever saw before. A great number have come from Napa and Solano counties and of course they bring their own crews. Harvest laborers would much rather see the season prolonged, but farmers generally desire to finish the work as soon as possible.

We have received a copy of the New York *Graphic* containing a full page lithograph of the new S. F. *Chronicle* building, together with an exhaustive "description of the new building," and "review of the rapid growth of a great journal"—all of which we surmise has been roundly paid for by the *Chronicle* people. The De Youngs have the peculiarity of going abroad to secure a little home renown.

Having heard that the business men of Woodland were desirous of representing their respective trades in the forthcoming celebration of the Fourth of July, the Committee take pleasure in extending a cordial invitation to all to participate; and this invitation is also given to the citizens from all sections of the county. The procession will form on the College grounds at 10 o'clock sharp, and all are requested to report to the Marshal at that hour. By order of Committee.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

DECLINED ADVICE.

By an article from his own pen, it will be seen that Judge Johnson declines the advice given him in our local columns the other day, to accept the nomination of the Judgeship tendered him in El Dorado county, which of course he has a right to do. The advice was given in good faith, with the hope that in that county, where he had already served, he might be elected again, and also with the belief that he cannot be elected in Yolo county. The Judge has, by access to our files, hunted up something of his record in Yolo county, and quotes what the DEMOCRAT has said of him at different times. But this was many years ago, when the Judge was clear-headed and vigorous, and also when he was a consistent, straightforward Democrat. Since then he has been so changeable and unreliable, (politically, we mean, for we still have great respect for him as a man,) that the people have lost that confidence which they formerly had in him. This they have shown by their votes on several occasions when he sought elevation to public office at their hands. And now that he again comes before the people seeking office, on *still another* party ticket, we feel sure that the result will be the same. Hence our sympathetic advice to the Judge to accept the nomination tendered him in El Dorado county, where—the people not knowing these things—he might have stood some chance of an election.

Palace Restaurant for Sale.

On account of the death of my husband and a desire to withdraw from the business, I offer the old established and well known Palace Restaurant, which is doing a well paying business, for sale, containing twelve furnished rooms and everything in good order. je6dw MRS. M. DAVIDSON.

There have been more cures of nervous debility, weakness of reproductive organs and paralysis made by the wonderful English remedy, Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative, than by all other remedies combined. Why will you suffer? Send to A. E. Mintie, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, for the Restorative, and be cured. Price $3 per bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Try it. Sold by Elston & White

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

M. C. WINCHESTER, - - - Editor.

All articles intended for this column must be sent to M. C. Winchester, Knights Landing, Yolo County, who has charge of the Temperance Department, by appointment of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T

Flowing Wine.

"Wine is flowing freely and congratulations are being showered upon the successful nominee."

Such was the dispatch borne on the wings of lightning to the inhabitants of earth. A great party representing a moety of the people of a great commonwealth had sat in council, and a man selected upon whom the office of ruler should be confered if a majority of the people should so decide, and the only fitting response to such an act of partiality was the pouring out of wine as you would swill to swine. As this act was done publicly, let us denounce it publicly as unworthy the age and civilization of the present day.

California has already suffered too many and great humiliations from intemperance of her public servants to let such acts pass in silence lest it might be said we all consent.

In the first place it was unbecoming the person who aspires to be the ruler of a million of people by descending from the arena of statesmanship to that of buffoonery, by appealing to their appetites for approval of his fitness to rule over them, instead of to their reason and intelligence. In the second place, we have already had too much grogshop in our politics either for honesty or decency.

"Oh!" says one, "this was not whisky, but pure wine;" the difference is one of degree and not of kind; the poison in one being just as deadly as in the other, and if there is anybody so green as not to know that wine will make one drunk, they have much to learn that will be valuable to themselves if not to others.

Intoxication has found its way and left its slimy track in all the avenues of political life in California. In the Halls of Congress, in the Governor's mansion, in the Senate Chamber, in the Supreme Court, in the Assembly, in all the inferior positions of official life, it has crawled like a sneaking thief in the night, to disgrace and humiliate the people by covering with contempt and ridicule those who had been elevated to places of honor, profit and trust.

History lifs its warning voice against so foul a wrong, and still it comes back to haunt us with the bitter memories of the past, and the nominee of a great party, whose brilliant achievements of the past have endeared it to the hearts of millions, can find no higher testimonial of its worth, no more fit token of the honor it has confered on him than a bachanalian orgie that should consign him to oblivion and damn forever his political advancement.

California has had its Legislature of a "thousand drunks" and they have justly passed into oblivion before the advancing army of temperance reform, and unless the reform now taking place throughout the civilized world should be rolled back and destroyed and alcohol reign supreme, no one that follows after, be he Governor or tramp, will deserve or meet with a better fate. It was a direct insult to every temperance man in the party who believes intemperance is the "unapproachable chief of crime," and should be resented as such by every such voter at the polls as a warning to those that shall follow, lest they too should commit a like offence against morality and the good of society.

Solid Merit Will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight not only relief but CURE. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the facsimile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at the Drug Store of ELSTON & WHITE for 25 cents

Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum.

A compound fluid extract of Buchu, Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum, works wonders. All cases of Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, or retention of Urine, are entirely cured by the Nephreticum. Gravel, Diabetes, pain in the back, side and loin are cured when all medicines have failed. See what the Druggists of Portland and San Francisco say about Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum and English Dandelion Pills: "We have sold a large amount of Dr. Mintie's medicines; the English Dandelion Pills, also the Nephreticum, and in all cases they are highly spoken of and give entire satisfaction." John A. Childs, Druggist, Second street, Portland. C. H Woodward & Co., Druggists, corner First and Alder street, Portland. Messrs. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale Druggists, Nos. 3 and 5 Front street, San Francisco, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy* before the public." All Druggists keep these medicines. For all derangements of the Liver, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Billousness and Dyspepsia, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Fever and Ague, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. Every family should keep the English Dandelion Pills on hand. Dr. Mintie's remedies will not "Cure all Complaints," but will, if taken according to directions, give immediate relief and perfect a cure in all troubles for which they are recommended. Sold by Elston & White, Druggists. mh20dw

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of large capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *Co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from $5 to $5,000 or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. *Baptist Weekly* September 26th, 1878 says, "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent, on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent* Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s Combination." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. je5w3m

HOTEL PROPERTY
FOR SALE!

The undersigned has determined to offer for sale his Hotel Property in Woodland, consisting of the

Capital Hotel!

The largest, most centrally located Hotel in the city, and now doing a good business.

The object in selling is to engage in other business.

For particulars, apply to

JOHN TACKNEY,
At the Capital Hotel,
my28dw Woodland.

WHITTEMORE & HIGGINSON,

DRUGGISTS,

(Successors to Mack Webber,)

One door west of Express Office

WOODLAND, CAL.

We take this opportunity to thank the citizens of Woodland and surrounding country for the liberal patronage shown to us during the short time we have been here, and will state that we shall always keep

A Well Selected Stock,

Which we will sell

UNUSUALLY LOW,

Thereby obviating any necessity for leaving our town to look for a better supply or prices elsewhere. The articles in our line are too numerous to mention in an advertisement, but we shall enumerate a few of the more prominent.

Pure Cream Tartar,
Baking Soda,
Washing Soda,
Strictly Pure Spices,

Flavoring Extracts, Gum Camphor, Persian Insect Powder for the destruction of Flies and all Insects, Fly Sticking Paper, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Trusses, Chest Protectors, Rubber Combs, Horn Combs, Brushes in great variety, Celluloid Combs and Brushes, very cheap, all the popular

PATENT MEDICINES!

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

Bottles for Decorating,

A Fine Lot of Fancy Soaps, very cheap,

NURSING BOTTLES,
In great variety,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Etc., Etc., Etc. je27d10wtf

Announcement

......TO THE......

People of Yolo and Neighboring Counties:

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that

THE PUGET SOUND LUMBER CO.

HAS PURCHASED OF

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.

......THE......

DEPOT LUMBER YARD
AT WOODLAND,

And will immediately re-stock it with a

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

......OF......

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

......AND......

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

......AND......

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ **This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.**

A. POWELL,

Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

Yards at Woodland, Willows, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO.
jy1dw

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jy3dw

THE ONLY STORE

In Woodland where

You will find Fair Dealing to all!

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

NO MISREPRESENTING GOODS!

AND FOR CASH ONLY!

......IS THE......

GREAT WESTERN BANKRUPT STORE,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND.
je25dw

MULES FOR SALE!

A fine lot of heavy Mules, recently brought from the East by Railroad, suitable for any kind of team or farm work, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Enquire of
S. A. HOWARD,
je3dw Woodland, Cal.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

Last Days.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

The long, brown beach lies sleeping in the sun,
The hot, white noon leans idly to the bay,
Cloud upon folded cloud, above my head,
Opens the blossom of the perfect day.

There is a color like a living soul
Upon the half-revealed but half-veiled sky;
Glad to sad eyes, reclines the flushed, full tide,
Celestial body that shall never die.

My prayers look out like orphans through their tears;
My heart cries out, Oh life! Oh life! for thee.
But One across the water draweth nigh,
Too kind and so too dumb to answer me.

—*Sunday Afternoon.*

Rivals of the Parrot.

Very likely many readers of the *Companion* do not know that there are several other birds besides the parrot that can imitate the human voice.

Among these is the mino, a round, plump bird, about as large as a common thrush. It is found in the jungles of India, and on the islands near that country.

In color the mino is of a deep velvet-black, with purple. blue and green reflections. There is a little white on the long wings. The bill and feet are yellow, and there are bright yellow wattles back of the eyes.

In the East Indies this bird is often kept as a pet, and becomes so affectionate that it will keep near its master when it is not confined in a cage. It is sometimes kept caged in Europe and in this country, but is so rare that as large a sum as one hundred dollars has been given for a single mino.

It is wonderfully bright and engaging. It learns to whistle, sing, do amusing tricks, and some persons who have had experience with it, have thought it surpassed even the gray parrot, the king of talking parrots, in its capacity for speaking like a human being. It lives mostly on insects, fruits and berries.

The natives of Sumatra call it Teeong, while those of Java call it Beo and Mencho. Bayard Taylor wrote some time since,—

"I never saw a mino but once. I entered the vacant reading-room of a hotel early in the morning, took up a paper and sat down, when suddenly a voice said, 'Good-morning!'

"I saw nothing but what seemed to be a black bird in a cage, and could not have believed that the perfectly human voice came from it, had it not once more said, in the politest tone, 'Good morning!'

"I walked to the cage and looked at it. 'Open the door and let me out, please,' said the bird.

"'Why, what are you?' I voluntarily exclaimed.

"'I'm a mino,' answered the amazing creature.

"It was the exact voice of a boy of twelve."

The starling is also a talking bird. It is very handsome, of purplish-green color, with some buff and reddish brown, and its natural song is soft and sweet.

There are curious facts to note about this bird. It is found all over Europe, and in parts of Africa and Asia. Every flock of starlings, no matter what its size may be,—and sometimes the birds assemble in thousands—seems to be under the command of one bird, and gives its general a united, instantaneous obedience.

A flock of starlings high in the air will so suddenly and simultaneously all turn on their sides showing only the edges of their wings, that the flock for an instant is lost to sight.

The flock will also suddenly break up into divisions, then unite again, perform some singular evolution, and then fly onward to a resting-place. A pheasant once flew across the track of a flock of starlings, and was instantly killed by the shock.

Starlings make their nests very carelessly out of straw, roots, twigs and dry grass, and in all sorts of places—empty flower-pots, chimneys, deserted rabbit-burrows, clefts of rock, old ruins, or the holes of trees; and they not only allow bits of grass or straw to hang carelessly down from the nest, as though to invite robbers, but when they return to their homes with food for their little ones, they make a great uproar about it.

Yet starlings are very fond of their young. In one instance a starling had built its nest in the thatch of a barn, and the building took fire. As the flames approached the nest, the poor parent was in great agony, and flying to its domicile, caught up one bird and carried it to a place of safety, then returned for another, and happily saved all its little ones from the fearful flames.

Starlings have an amusing habit of snatching a beakful of wool off a sheep's back to help about their nest-building.

When tamed, the starling learns to speak very distinctly, and is a very entertaining pet. It seems that it was taught to utter words in Shakespeare's time, for the great poet, in Henry IV., makes Hotspur exclaim,—

"He said he would not ransom Mortimer;
Forbade my tongue to speak of Mortimer;
But I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll halloo *Mortimer!*
Nay,
I'll have a starling shall be taught to speak
Nothing but *Mortimer*, and give it him
To keep his anger still in motion."

And Laurence Sterne—who lived in the last century, and has a name celebrated in English literature—in his work called "The Sentimental Journey," represents a starling in a cage as repeating over and over, in a voice that was at first taken to be a child's,—

"I can't get out, I can't get out!"

The magpie, cunning as a fox, impudent, gay, voracious, and excessively mischievous is another of the parrot's rivals. It is an incorrigible robber, stealing the eggs and the young out of other birds' nests, and even robbing hens' nests; but as it consumes snails, worms, beetles and various reptiles, it is thought that perhaps it does good enough in a garden to atone for the harm it perpetrates in the poultry-yard. It is a bold persecuter of animals as well as birds. A gentleman has said that once in Norway his dog was pursued and mobbed by about forty magpies.

In captivity the magpie learns to speak words, sometimes succeeding almost as well as the parrot, and it also teaches itself queer tricks.

There was once a magpie that conceived a great friendship for a sheep with long wool.

The bird would torment the other sheep by pecking at their legs, but would nestle in the soft warm wool of its friend as in a great arm-chair, and would also make this long wool a hiding-place for its pilferings.

Bright and glittering articles especially tempt this bird. Once a magpie carried off an old gentleman's red spectacle-case, and then came back and flew off with his spectacles. A teaspoon was placed in the way of the pert little thief in order to catch him. He was watched and tracked, and these treasures, besides others, were found in a depression in the roof of the house.

The plumage of the magpie is very beautiful and variegated, taking in the colors black, white, blue, purple and green. It is a common bird in England, very common in Ireland, and found in this country, although not often near the Atlantic coast.

It makes a dome-shaped nest, with a door at the side, using thorny sticks for the outside of the nest, earth for plastering it inside, and fibers and dry grass for lining it.

The magpie likes to place its nest near the top of a high tree, but sometimes, when it has been kindly treated, it will build in a low bush. In Norway it is protected, and there it often builds its nest under the eaves of a church or other building.

It is quite a fond husband and father—while the objects of its affection are in sight, but it seems true of the magpie that "out of sight is out of mind."

Unlike the parrot, that will have but one mate in its lifetime, when the magpie loses its spouse, it consoles itself by obtaining another with quite unseemly haste, never thinking more than two or three days of mourning necessary, and sometimes supplying the vacant place within a few hours after the death of its mate.

The raven is, indeed, a curious bird,—"ghastly, grim and ancient." It is found almost all over the world, and is fond of solitude and hills, building its nest in high trees, the holes of inaccessible cliffs, or on lofty ruins near great cities, and using the same nest year after year.

It lives mainly upon animal food, and devours almost any species of living creature it can seize.

A raven has been known to ally itself to a terrier dog as a friend and comrade. The two would go out hunting in company, killing rabbits, hares and rats together.

"Not long ago," says an English writer, "I saw a raven in one of the great London breweries, holding a large sausage in his beak, and flapping about the yard just in front of one of the draymen, to whom the stolen dainty had evidently belonged.

"The bird would not trouble itself to make its escape, but in the most provoking manner hopped along just a yard or so before its pursuer, and from all appearance as likely to carry on the same game for an hour or two; for while I was sitting the relative positions of the parties did not alter in the least.

"If the man stopped, the bird stopped too, and began to make such evident preparations for swallowing the sausage that the drayman rushed at it again, and again the bird would just flap a yard or two in advance."

Despite the cruelty of the raven in its wild state, when domesticated, it is docile and affectionate, and becomes attached to its master like a dog.

It is also a good talker, having a retentive memory, and repeating, not only words, but sentences, with a voice that sounds like the human voice muffled.

The raven resembles the parrot, not only in talking, but in longevity, living in captivity to the age of seventy or eighty years, with all its faculties bright. It is said that it has been known to reach the age of about one years.—*Youth's Companion.*

An Eccentric King.

The King of Bavaria, who, if he were not a king, would be adjudged a lunatic, and probably shut up in an asylum, is attracting the attention of the gossips for his eccentric, unique way of enjoying an opera. He has it performed exclusively for his own benefit and entirely in his own presence. He is especially fond of the *Maid of Orleans* and, without regard to expense, has had magnificent scenes painted for it, and special decorations made. The whole is gone through with the same care and brilliancy as if the theater was crowded, and the scenes are even more magnificent than at any public representation. That of the Cathedral at Rheims, executed for the scene of the coronation, is said to be a masterpiece of decorative painting, of a splendor and richness which defy description. But the King allows no spectators. Even the director of the theater is not allowed to be present. One day, although hidden in an obscure corner of a distant box, the King noticed him, and was very angry and ordered him away. The director is obliged to sit in one of the wings of the stage in order to see the performance. For the most part the King is pleased with the actors; but he insists upon their being textually exact. One day one of them said "or" instead of "and," and the King, stopping the performance, sent an indignant rebuke by a servant who stands always behind the royal box. On the other hand, after scenes which greatly charm him, he sends costly presents. If the whole representation has pleased him, he has been known to rouse the actors from their lodgings at 2 o'clock in the morning, and give them a bracelet, breast-pin, ring or cross. The most interesting feature of it all is that the poor, hard-worked, almost brutalized Bavarian peasants have to pay for the indulgence of this crazy nonsense.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ingenious is the American rogue. A poultry speculator in Warren county, Penn., buys chickens in the country and writes out a receipt for the farmer to sign. The point of his pencil invariably breaks off just before the signature is reached, and he produces a fountain pen from his pocket. The body of the receipt is written in pencil and the farmer's name in ink. When the speculator goes to town he erases all the pencil marks and writes out in ink a promissory note for $100 or $150, and has it discounted by a bank.

The mind is a liquid ether, filled with ideas of different gravity; cares and troubles, though the heavier, are kept uppermost by the stir and current of waking life; but when all is hushed in slumber, the disturbing causes cease to operate, and lightly uprise the gentle thoughts, the bright imaginings, concealed by the troubling of the waters.

Science.

As a contribution to the discussion concerning intellect in brutes, Mr. J. J. Furniss has sent *Nature* some facts in regard to tame elephants, which he learned from the Superintendent of the Central Park menagerie. It seems that the elephants in that collection frequently thatch their backs with hay or grass, when they are outdoors in the hot sunshine, or even when they are particularly annoyed with flies indoors, in summer; but in winter they never try to protect themselves in this way. The act is one which indicates an intelligent effort to attain a given end. It would be interesting to know whether the habit of thus thatching their backs is practiced by elephants in the wild state. The writer is inclined to think that the accessibility of dense shade under such conditions would render it unnecessary; and if so the practice has probably been developed by the requirements of captivity.

A good deal of solicitude is expressed in Scotland lest the salmon disease, first publicly noticed as widely prevalent last year, should extend to all the rivers of the country. Sir Robert Christison, Bart., describes the disease as "a branching fungus which attaches itself in the first instance to those parts of the fish which are destitute of scales." The irritation thus produced causes the fish to rub its scales off against the sand and gravel, in doing which great cuts and gashes are inflicted, leading to death by exhaustion. Carefully conducted inquiry has failed to reveal the cause of this epidemic, which last year killed multitudes of salmon and seems no less destructive this year. There is no longer any disposition to attribute it to town sewage, as experts agree that the influence of all the refuse that goes into the rivers is inadequate to account for it.

Captain S. R. Franklin, of the United States Navy, defends the late Admiral Wilkes from the imputation of inaccuracy in his charts of the South Pacific islands. The charge, to which we referred some time ago, was that he had laid down several positions in the Samoan and Fiji groups erroneously. Captain Franklin, however, shows that the maps of the Wilkes expedition are more accurately constructed than those of much more recent surveys, that they differ very little from absolute correctness, and that they are almost exclusively used by navigators in Samoan waters with perfect safety. He adds that the expedition which Wilkes commanded was sent out to explore rather than to survey, and it is to be commended for coming so near the truth, in view of the crude appliances at the disposal of the officers.

The extensive fossil forests which occur in the tertiary formations of the Yellowstone National Park, have been described by Mr. W. H. Holmes, in the Bulletin of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey. In the volcanic deposits of this region silicified trees are met with in an extraordinary abundance, standing out on one ledge, according to Mr. Holmes, like the columns of a ruined temple. Many of the trunks are fallen, while many others remain in the position in which they grew. They vary from six to ten feet in diameter, and from thirty to sixty feet in height or length. The leaves and stems found have been sufficiently numerous and well-preserved to permit the identification of a number of species.

The suggestion is made by Mr. W. F. Kirby, assistant naturalist in the Dublin Museum of Science and Art, that the plague in Russia may be a form of the disease known as malignant pustule. Among the Russians, the idea is widely prevalent that the malady is conveyed from person to person by flies. Mr. Kirby says there was quite a panic in Germany four or five years ago, during the summer, by reason of the numerous deaths caused by the bites of flies, or at least attributed to that source. It was supposed that the flies carried the infection from deer, cattle and other animals afflicted with a peculiar disease of the blood. The bite was followed by fatal inflammation in most cases where it produced any effect at all.

The *neen* is a recently discovered insect, belonging to the same genus as the cochineal, which occurs abundantly in Yucatan and Central America, and which promises to be of considerable commercial value. It yields a fatty oil, which is used in painting and medicinally for external applications. From this oil a wax-like substance, useful as a varnish, can be made, and still further treatment produces a cement resembling a solution of India-rubber, which is described as waterproof. The color of the insect is yellowish brown.

A surgeon on one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamships, running from Europe to Bombay, announces that he has met with great success in the treatment of sea-sickness by nitrate of amyl. The dose was three drops inhaled from a handkerchief or piece of lint. In every case the relief was decided, and on one day of the voyage mentioned he had occasion to administer it in twelve cases. In no instance were any ill effects observable. We believe that the effect of this medicine, however, has not always been found so satisfactory in sea-sickness.

Mr. Gladstone's color theories do not meet with universal acceptance among specialists. In France, Dr. Henry H. Dor has sent a paper to the Lyons Academy of Sciences, in which he asserts that modern poets evince little if any more ability than Homer to discriminate shades of color, but dwell rather upon luminous intensity. The nicer distinctions are confined chiefly to those who have studied natural philosophy. Only such persons see the six or seven colors of the rainbow, where untrained eyes can distinguish but three or four.

CREAM CAKES.—Two cups sugar, one-half cup butter, well beaten together; three eggs, one cup milk, one teaspoonful cream-tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, flour to make as stiff as cup cake—three or three and one-half cups. This receipt makes two loaves. For the cream, two loaves, one pint milk, one cup of sugar, two eggs, three dessert-spoonfuls corn-starch; flavor with lemon or vanilla, or the grated rind of two oranges and the juice of two oranges; stir all together; and put into a tin kettle, set into a kettle of boiling water, and stir until it thickens; bake the cake in layers (the receipt makes six), and spread the cream between. Very nice.

Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom nor virtue has any vigor or immortal hope except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.

Origin of Two Popular Poems.

Hood's touching lyric, "The Song of the Shirt," was the work of an evening. Its author was prompted to write it by the condition of thousands of working-women in the city of London. The effect of its production was foreseen by two persons, the poet's wife and Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*.

"Now mind, Tom—mind my words," said his devoted wife, "this will tell wonderfully. It is one of the best things you ever did."

Mr. Lemon, looking over his letters one morning, opened an envelope inclosing a poem which the writer said had been rejected by three London journals. He begged the editor to consign it to the waste-basket if it was not thought suitable for *Punch*, as the author was "sick of the sight of it." The poem was signed Tom Hood, and was entitled "The Song of the Shirt."

It was submitted to the weekly meeting of the editors and principal contributors, several of whom opposed its publication as unsuitable to the pages of a comic journal. Mr. Lemon, however, was so firmly impressed with its beauty, that he published it on December 16, 1843.

"The Song of the Shirt" trebled the sale of the paper and created a profound sensation throughout Great Britain. People of every class were moved by it. It was chanted by ballad singers in the streets of London, and drew tears from the eyes of princes. Some years after the author's death the English people erected a monument over his grave. The rich gave guineas, the laborers and sewing women gave shillings and pence. Sculptured on it is the inscription devised by himself: "He sang 'The Song of the Shirt.'"

"The Old Oaken Bucket" was written fifty or more years ago by a printer named Samuel Woodworth. He was in the habit of dropping into a noted drinking-saloon kept by one Mallory. One day, after drinking a glass of brandy and water, he smacked his lips and declared that Mallory's brandy was superior to any drink he had ever tasted.

"No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken. There was a drink which in both our estimations far surpassed this."

"What was that?" incredulously asked Woodworth.

"The fresh spring water we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, after returning from the fields on a sultry day."

"Very true," replied Woodworth, tear-drops glistening in his eyes.

Returning to his printing-office, he seated himself at his desk and began to write. In half an hour

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well"

Was embalmed in an inspiring song that has become as familiar as a household word.

Do the Dying Suffer Pain?

People do not like to think of death. It is an unpleasant subject; but it constantly obtrudes itself, and there has been much speculation as to whether mental or physical pain attends the final act. Observation teaches us that there is little pain of either kind in dying. Experience will come to us all one of these days, but it will come too late to benefit those who remain. It seems to be a kind provision of nature that, as we approach the dread event, our terrors diminish, and the coward and the hero die alike—fearless, indifferent or resigned. As to physical pain, Dr. Edward H. Clark, in "Visions," says:

"The rule is that unconsciousness, not pain, attends the final act. To the subject of it death is no more painful than birth. Painlessly we come; whence we know not. Painlessly we go; whither we know not. Nature kindly provides an anæsthetic for the body when the spirit leaves it. Previous to that moment and in preparation for it, respiration becomes feeble, generally slow and short, often accomplished by long inspirations and short, sudden expirations, so that the blood is steadily less and less oxygenated. At the same time, the heart acts with corresponding debility, producing a slow, feeble and often irregular pulse. As this process goes on, the blood is not only driven to the head with diminished force and in less quantity, but what flows there is loaded more and more with carbonic acid gas, a powerful anæsthetic, the same as that derived from charcoal. Subject to its influence the nerve centers lose consciousness and sensibility, apparent sleep creeps over the system; then comes stupor, and then the end."

A Strange Flea.

Once upon a time a troop of fleas were exhibited at Berlin, before the king and queen. The professor was suddenly seen to exhibit signs of consternation.

"What is the matter, Herr Professor?" inquired His Majesty, on seeing that the performance had suddenly come to a stand-still.

"Sire, I perceive that one of my very best performers, the Great Napoleon, has got loose and disappeared."

"Let search at once be made for the Great Napoleon," replied the king, good-humoredly. "Ladies and gentlemen, let the Herr Professor have your best help in recapturing the Great Napoleon. In what direction, Herr Professor, do you imagine the runaway to have gone?"

"If I may venture, sire, to reply frankly," returned the personage, "I suspect the Great Napoleon to have secreted himself about the person of her serene Highness, the Princess F——."

The "Highness" thus named feeling anything but "serene" at the thought of affording quarters to such an intruder, made a hasty retreat to her own apartments, whence, after a brief retirement, she smilingly returned to the royal presence, bringing some object held delicately between her thumb and finger, which she cautiously made over to the professor.

"Alas, sire!" exclaimed the latter, after a moment's glance at what he thought was his discovered treasure, "this is a wild flea, and not the Great Napoleon!"

And the exhibition was brought to an ignominious conclusion.

The bridesmaids of the Princess Louise Margaret had to pay some what dearly for the honor of appearing in this capacity. These young ladies were informed that, in order to insure uniformity, their dresses must be made for them by a modiste who charged them fifty guineas each, and that they were to be coiffed by one artist. In addition to this they were each required to give a check of fifty guineas to buy a present for her royal highness.

Burglar Porter.

Porter is one of four burglars who made up the most dangerous and successful gang of thieves ever known in this country. He is a handsome young man, with dark curly hair and moustache, and is not only refined in appearance and gentlemanly in manners, but his conversation is polite and betrays education. His true name is believed to be William Morris, but nothing is known to the police of his origin. He lived in a Gothic mansion at 157 Patchen avenue, and the yard of his dwelling was dotted with shrubery and evergreens, and laid out in flower gardens. There was a croquet lawn, where, in the cool of the summer evenings, graceful couples were seen playing lawn tennis and croquet. In the directory the name of the resident of the mansion was given as William Park, a stationer of New York. On Saturday afternoon, August 5, last, a detective saw Porter, *alias* Park, and a companion of about the same height and general appearance, passing through the street, dressed as mechanics. They turned into a hardware store, where they purchased a heavy sledge-hammer, and then they returned to the Patchen avenue mansion. The detective, suspecting that they were burglars preparing for a plundering expedition that night, gained admission to a church which was opposite, and there watched all night through one of the windows. At 9:40 P. M. the two men came slowly out of the house and moved off. The night wore along, and at 4:45 A. M. four men returned. A light was made in the basement, and after sufficient time for a division of plunder, the front door opened and two of the men passed out. One was middle-aged and had red hair and whiskers. The other was young, compactly built and energetic in his movements. They hurried away and the detective followed them, and arrested the one with red whiskers. The other escaped. The police from the neighboring station then hastily surrounded the Gothic mansion, and in closing upon the house through the grounds an officer stumbled upon a man asleep in a summer-house, and the detective coming up recognized him as the escaped prisoner, who, on arrest, proved to be the notorious "Shang" Draper, who was wanted for complicity in the great Northampton Bank robbery. The house was entered, and the officers found Porter undressing and about to retire, and his companion, John Irving, a noted burglar, in the same condition. The floor was found littered with the fragments of a cash-drawer from some safe, and with pieces of checks that had been destroyed. Porter and Irving made a dash for the window to escape, but the shrubbery around their house was interspersed with blue-coats, and they concluded to submit to arrest. All of the prisoners gave fictitious names in the police station, and while their pedigree was being taken, the robbery of the safe in the feed-store of Martin Ibert's Sons, in Graham avenue, was reported. The total amount taken, about $600, was found upon the prisoners, and the owners of the store identified much of it as their money. The police also found in the house an expensive combination lock, made as a model for study. This was afterward identified by the widow of George Howard, a skilled burglar who was murdered by some of his associates, as her husband's property. Howard had a romantic and eventful life, always planning the jobs which other men executed, and it is believed that the Patchen-avenue gang of burglars were parties to his murder. He was king of the New York bank thieves, and always worked so as to escape conviction. A year ago his body was found beneath the shadow of Tramp's Rock, in Westchester county, where it had been concealed after having been killed. The police have in vain sought to find his murderers.

The widow of George Howard was to have been one of the witnesses in this trial, and she was deterred from coming to Brooklyn from Philadelphia, where she now lives. Draper and Irving, of the same gang, have not yet been tried. The former is a son of respected parents, who have lived in Brooklyn for many years. The red-whiskered man, who gave first the name of John Doe, then of John Wilbur, and whose true name is said to be Gilbert Yost, was tried once, but the jury disagreed. In Porter's former trial the jury also disagreed.—*Courier Journal.*

STRYCHNINE.—In Ceylon and several districts of India grows a moderate-sized tree, with thick and shining leaves and a short, crooked stem. In the fruit season it is readily recognized by its rich, orange-colored berries, about as large as golden pippins—the favorite fruit of many birds—within which are the flat, round seeds, not an inch in diameter, ash-gray in color, and covered with very minute silky hairs. The Germans fancy that they can discover a resemblance in them to crow's eyes, but the likeness to them is purely imaginary. The tree is the strychnos nux vomica, and the seed is the deadly poison nut. The latter was used as a medicine by the Hindoos, and its nature and properties were understood by Oriental doctors long before it was known to foreign nations. Dog-killer and fish-scale are two of its Arabic names. It is stated that at present the natives of Hindostan often take it for many months continuously, in much the same way as an opium-eater eats opium. They commence with taking the eighth part of a nut a day, and gradually increase their allowance to an entire nut, which would be about twenty grains. It they eat it directly before or after food, no unpleasant effects are produced; but if they neglect these precautions, spasms result.

ROULADES OF VEAL OR BEEF.—Cut a fillet of veal or rump of beef in slices half an inch thick and four or five inches round; salt and pepper these well on both sides; cut some bacon in slips, two by three inches; chop some parsley, salt and pepper; add some lemon peel; roll the bacon in this mixture; put a slice of the bacon on a piece of meat, roll it together, and tie with a string; flour them, have a saucepan, with some melted butter and some bacon; when very hot put in the rolled pieces, and brown all over; cover them with bouillon or water; add half a sliced onion and some celery, and cook slowly for an hour and a half. Serve it with boiled rice.

Remember that much of the skill of roasting poultry in the best manner depends upon basting faithfully.

Poultry and game are less nutritious, but more digestible than other meats.

A Sermon to Girls—On Cooking.

Cooking-classes have been popular among fashionable young ladies of late years. But there is no cooking-class which quite equals in its opportunity for excellent information, that which you may find at home. Presuming that I am talking to a girl who has just left school, I advise you to make use of your leisure in taking lessons of your mother. There is an absolutely splendid feeling of independence in knowing how to make perfectly light, sweet, substantial bread. Then try your hand at biscuits, muffins, corn bread, toast, and all the different forms into which breadstuffs may be blended. Toast seems a simple thing enough, but it is frequently so poorly made that it does not deserve the name. Toast, a necessity of the sick room, is often a hopeless mystery to women who have the vaguest idea of how it is evolved from the raw material. After you have mastered the bread question, try meats and vegetables. Any bright girl who can comprehend an equation, or formulate a syllogism, can overcome the difficulties which beset her when learning to cook. Lycent syrups, golden cake, delicately browned bread, quivering jellies, melting creams, and the whole set of material things glorified, because made for love's sake, and for the good of one's dear ones, are fit expressions for any woman. The charm of this accomplishment lies in the fact, that it imparts to its owner a gratifying sense of power, it bestows on her, too, the power of blessing and resting those she loves best. Wherever the cook goes she takes her welcome along. One may tire of the sweetest singing, of the loveliest poetry, of the finest painting, and of the most witty conversation, but of good cooking, never. But I would be sorry to have you contented to be only a cook, only a domestic machine. That is not my meaning nor intention. Be artist, poet, inventor, and well-bred woman; be the most and the best that you can and add, as a matter of course, ability to keep house well and to do all that good housekeeping includes.—*M. E. Sangster.*

On Digestion.

It is incomplete digestion of the entire quantity of food crammed into the stomach during business hours, and when the mind and vital forces are completely swallowed up in the contemplation of money-getting, which forms a favorable soil for the propagation of disease! You "rob Peter to pay Paul."

Not freedom from anxiety only, but absolute rest of both body and mind, for half an hour, should precede the mid-day meal.

The impolite if not barbarous habit, fostered by many Americans, to the intense disgust and subject to the ridicule of travelers from abroad, is the unseemly haste in which some persons rush away from the dinner table with their mouths crammed with food, and with strangulation imminent complete the process of mastication, and deglutition en route to the counting room or work shop. "Let us hasten slowly." Life is sufficiently long for all needful purposes if not stunted by improper practices.

A genial, companionable, and even temper, enriched by good humor, and a lively anticipation of the feast, will be the most provocative of those conditions on which digestion depends.

The most prolific source of disease now affecting my countrymen, may be traced to full mid-day dinners.

It is not so much the quality of the food you eat as the quantity which invites diseases. Nine-tenths of my fellow-men engorge themselves with with double the amount of food most favorable to longevity. The hermit miser lives more fully in accord with nature's laws than we.—*Pretson Sweet, M. D.*

THE BRONTE FAMILY.—Mr. Francis Grundy is an Englishman who at one time in his life was introduced by his friend Patrick Bronte into the domestic circle at Haworth Rectory. Thus he describes the members: "The father—upright, handsome, distantly courteous, white-haired, tall; knowing me as his son's friend, he would treat me in the Grandisonian fashion, coming himself down to the little inn to invite me, a boy, up to his house, where I would be coldly uncomfortable until I could escape with Patrick Bramwell to the moors. The daughters—distant and distrait, large of nose, small of figure, red of hair, prominent of spectacles; showing great intellectual development, but with eyes constantly cast down, very silent, painfully retiring. * * * * Bramwell was very much like them, almost insignificantly small—one of his life's trials. He had a mass of red hair, which he wore brushed high off his forehead, to help his height, I fancy; a great, bumpy, intellectual forehead, nearly half the size of the whole facial contour; small ferrety eyes, deep sunk, and still further hidden by the never removed spectacles; prominent nose, but weak lower features. He had a downcast look, which never varied, save for a rapid momentary glance at long intervals. Small and thin of person, he was the reverse of attractive at first sight."

SLAVERY IN AFRICA.—The idea that slavery in Africa disappeared with the abolition of the foreign slave trade, an idea which seems to be prevalent both in Europe and in America, is nevertheless a mistaken one. Slavery not only exists, but its evils are very much aggravated by the fact that for want of a foreign market the supply is in excess of the demand. The value of the slave has depreciated until the preservation of his life and health has become a matter of no consequence to his owner. The increased and growing export trade of Africa is the product of slave labor. The slave, not so well fed or cared for, is raising groundnuts in some distant part of his own country, as far away from his home and his kin as though he were cultivating sugar on a Cuban plantation. It is safe to say that money and sympathy expended upon the negro slave has in no wise ameliorated his condition. On the contrary, the trade which was made contraband and abolished at sea has added to its cruelties the thousand times greater evils of transportation overland through the jungles and marshes, where hundreds perish by the wayside from famine and exposure.—*New York Herald West Coast Letter.*

"Subscribers coming in at the rate of fifty a day," said an editor; and the rival paper explained that they were coming in to order their paper stopped.

Edison has applied for a second English patent for electric candles.

A Railway Conversazione.

Burdette, the humorous editor of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, has the following letter in his last paper:

The last time I ran home over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy we had a very small but select and entertaining party on the train. It was a warm day, and everybody was tired with the long ride and oppressed by the heat. The precise woman, with her hat swathed in an immense blue veil, who always parsed her sentences before she uttered them, utterly worn out and thoroughly lonesome, was glad to respond to the pleasant nod of the big rough man who got on at Monmouth, and didn't know enough grammar to ask for the mustard so that you could tell whether he wanted you to pass it to him or pour it on his hair. The thin, troubled-looking man with the sandy goatee, who stammered so dreadfully that he always forgot what he wanted to say before he got through wrestling with any word with a "W" in it, lit up with a tremulous, hesitating smile as he noticed this indication of sociability, for like most men who find it extremely difficult to talk at all, he wanted to talk all the time. And the fat old gentleman sitting opposite him, who was so deaf he couldn't hear the cars rattle, and always awed and bothered the stammerer into silence by saying "Hey?" in a very imperative tone, every time he got in the middle of a hard word, cocked his irascible head on one side as he saw this smile, and after listening intently to dead silence for a minute, suddenly broke out with an emphatic, impatient "Hey?" that everybody in the car started up and shouted, nervously and ungrammatically, "I didn't say nothing!" with the exception of the woman with the blue veil, who said, "I said nothing."

The fat old gentleman was a little annoyed and startled by such a chorus of responses, and fixing his gaze still more intently upon the thin man, said, defiantly, "Wha' say?"

"I-I-I I w-w-wuh-wuh-wuh-wasn'-wasn'—I wasn' s-s-sp—speak—"

"Hey?" roared the fat man.

"He wa'n't sayin' nauthin'," shouted the big rough man, nodding friendly encouragement to the thin man; "he haint opened his mouth!"

"Soap in the South?" queried the fat old man, impatiently. "Wha' for?"

"Mouth, mouth," explained the precise woman, with impressive nicety, "He said 'opened his mouth.' The gentleman seated directly opposite you was—"

"'Offers to chew' what?" cried the fat old gentleman, in amazement.

"Sir," said the precise woman, "I made no reference whatever to chewing. You certainly misunderstood me."

The thin man took courage from so many reinforcements, and broke in, "I-I-I-I d d-d-dud-dud-dud-don't-don't, I don't ch-ch-ch—"

"Hey?" shouted the fat gentleman.

"He don't chaw nauthin'!" roared the big rough man, in a voice that made the car windows rattle. "He wa'n't a talkin' when you shot off at him!"

"Who got off?" exclaimed the fat old gentleman; "wha' d' he get off for?"

"You do not appear to comprehend clearly what he stated," shrieked the precise woman. "No person has left the train."

"Then wha' d' he say so for?" shouted the fat man.

"Oh!" said the thin man, in a surprising burst of fluency, "He-he-he d-d-did-did—"

"Who did?" queried the fat man, talking louder than any one else.

"Num-num-num-num-n-no-nobody nobody. He he d-d-d-dud-didn't didn' didn't s—"

"Then wha' made you say he did?" howled the deaf man.

"You misunderstand him," interrupted the precise woman; "he was probably about to remark that no reference whatever had been intentionally made to the departure of any person from the train, when you interrupted him in the midst of an unfinished sentence, and hence obtained an erroneous impression of the tenor of his remarks. He meant no offense—"

"Know a fence!" roared the fat man, "of course I know a fence!"

"He hain't got middlin' good hearin'," yelled the big rough man, as apologetically as a steam whistle could have shrieked it; y'ears kind of stuffed up!"

"Time to brush up?" cried the fat man; "wha' for?"

"No," shrieked the precise woman; "he remarked to the other gentleman that your hearing appeared to be rather defective!"

"His father a detective!" hooted the fat gentleman in amazement.

"N-n-n-n-nun-nun-no!" broke in the thin man; "h-h-h-h-huh-huh-he s-s-sa-said-said you w-w-wuh-was a little dud dud—was a little deaf!"

"Said I was a thief!" howled the fat man, a scarlet tornado of wrath, "said I was a thief? Wha' d'ye mean? Show him to me! Who says I'm a thief! Who says so?"

"Now," shouted the big rough man, "nobody don't say ye ain't no thief. I jest sayed as how we didn't git along very well. Ye see he," nodding to the thin man, "he can't talk very well, an'—"

"Wh-wh-wh-why c-can't he t-t-t-tut tut-tut-talk?" broke in the thin man, white with rage. I-I-I-I'd like t-t-o know wh-wh-wh-what's the reason I c-c-c-can't tut-tut-talk as w-w-w-well as any bub-bub-body that's bub-bub-been tut-tut-talking on this car ever s-s-since the tut-tut-tut—"

"Hey?" roared the fat man, in an explosion of indignant suspicion.

"I was sayin'," howled the big rough man, "as how he didn't talk middlin' well—"

"Should say so," growled the fat man, in tones of intense satisfaction.

"And," the big rough man went on, yelling with delight at having made the old party hear something, "and you can't hear only tolerable—"

"Can't hear!" the fat old gentleman broke out in a resonant roar. "Can't hear! Like to know why I can't hear? why can't I? If I couldn't hear better than half the people on this train, I'd cut off my ears! Can't hear? It's news to me if I can't. I'd like to know who—"

"Burlington!" yelled the brakeman. Twen' minta f' supper!"

And but for this timely interruption, I don't think our pleasant little party would have got out of that snarl this side of San Francisco.

The *Hawkeye* has a correspondent writing from here over the nom de plume of "Claire" who is a very effective and able writer, and possesses the much prized merit of condensation.—*Charlton Patriot.*

Thanksgiving all the Year.

Once a year there comes a day
In the chill November weather
When from near and far away
Living kindred meet together.

Round the old hearthstone they meet,
Young and old, in union tender,
To renew their greetings sweet
And their mutual love to render.

Thanks are given that once again
They whom distance separated,
With their hearts all free from pain,
Gather there with hearts elated.

Yet through all the changing year
We for giving thanks have reason
For the blessings that appear—
That we find in every season;

Thanks for shelter from the storm,
Thanks because no ills confound us,
Thanks for hearts that e'er are warm,
Thanks for loving friends around us;

Thanks for health that day by day
With fresh pleasure comes attended,
Thanks for sorrow passed away,
Thanks for troubles that are ended.

So, for blessings we receive,
Making our lives worth the living,
Every day of joy we live
Should to us be a thanksgiving.

—*Caleb Dunn, in N. Y. Ledger.*

Romance of the Sahara.

The successful projection and construction of railroads in the United States and the prominence they have attained in the colonization of the Northwest have made themselves felt all over the world. Although in many cases the enterprises themselves have not paid, their secondary effects in populating the country and cultivating the rich resources of the soil have more than justified the foresight which built them. The emigrant comes, the prairie is plowed, farms are made, a town is founded, and soon, with imposing buildings and spacious streets, puts on the airs of an old city. Then the railroad begins, like parents poor and old, to derive support from these children which it bore and matured. This example has been followed, but on so small a scale as to be a mere model or planetarium of the gigantic American system, by the English in Australia and the French in Algiers; but in neither of these provinces do there begin to be as many miles of railroad as are laid between the Mississippi and the Alleghanies. The American example, however, has resulted in the construction of imaginary railroads far in excess of the total of the United States. Some of these are the wildest dreams which, under present conditions certainly, can be realized. Others have much plausibility and are based on commercial prospects that justify their consideration. There is the Russian railroad connecting by the way of the Asiatic deserts which have been well described as an icy Sahara, that European Empire with its recent conquests. There is the English project of a railroad down the Valley of the Euphrates, designed to play the same part in England's Indian policy as the Russian system with its Asiatic frontiers. But among all the continents Africa is the principal object of these commercial and political enterprises, of both real and visionary character. The population of Africa numbers, as near as can be ascertained, nearly 300,000,000, or more than three times the number in North and South America. Of this number nearly one-third live in the grand central belt, which has just been opened to the world by Livingstone, Stanley, Du Chaillu, Grant, Speke, Baker and others. This region is fertile and well-watered and fitted to the existence and multiplication of the human race. North of the central belt and south of the Sahara Desert is Soudan, containing a population of 50,000,000; that is to say, a population equal to that of the United States and much greater than that of France. Its inhabitants, consisting of Arabs and negroes, are semi-barbarous, but not savage. Palm oil, cocoanuts, dates, figs and many tropical plants are among the natural products, and they raise wheat, corn, yams, beans, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and many vegetables. Sugar cane and coffee are possible, also. Iron and gold are found, and rude iron utensils and coarse cotton cloth are the chief articles of native manufacture. There are several breeds of horses, innumerable cattle, goats, sheep, asses and poultry. There is a trade of $20,000,000 carried on annually with Algiers by camels and horses, the exports consisting of gold dust, attar of roses, gum arabic, ivory, indigo and ostrich feathers, in exchange for cotton goods, cutlery and weapons. The climate is warm and moist, and it is said that the vegetable products of every part of the globe, including even the flora of Australia, can be cultivated there.

Modern communication between the civilized world and this whole region of 150,000,000 people is greatly desired by the mercantile classes of Great Britain, France and Germany. A meeting was held not long since in Manchester, England, to discuss the construction of a railroad from the Indian Ocean to the southern point of Lake Victoria-Nyanza, thence south to a branch of the Zambesi River, by which a complete circuit, partly by rail partly by water, could be made from one point on the coast of the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Zambesi below. Stanley affirms that the surface is favorable for a railroad, wood abundant and labor cheap. The German Government has also sent an expedition to explore the region between Tripoli and Lake Tchail, which is the chief source of Soudan's water supply. It is proposed also to push the South African railroad north to the sources of the Nile, thence to Egypt or Algiers, forming a continuous line, with branches, from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope. Another line is proposed from Cape Gardafui, just south of the Red Sea, to Soudan. The deadly climate of the west coast of Africa makes it hopeless to think of any penetration to this vast region from that side.

These enterprises are talked about and laid out in maps with all possible coolness and deliberation; expenses computed and net profits reckoned, as if there were in Africa no deserts of sand, no lofty mountain chains, no savage tribes, no ferocious beasts. Few, if any, will probably ever emerge alive from the chrysalis of paper in which they now lie wrapped. The French, however, are greatly interested in the projected railroad across the Sahara, which would open up to them them the country of Soudan and develop the reciprocal traffic of two populous nations. If Mexico were as populous as the United States, the people who bridged and tunneled the Rocky Mountains would find some means of transportation other than camels and packhorses no matter what the obstacles of desert or precipice. The prize held out to mercantile France is, therefore, very tempting, in spite of the enormous lions, both actual and figurative, which stand in the way. They look upon it as a possible French Hindoostan, unfortunately surrounded by land, instead of water.

The Desert of Sahara is 3,000 miles long and 1,000 miles wide, and a rude estimate makes it equal in area to the United States between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains. It is not, however, according to the general impression, a plain, nor wholly a desert. Mountains have been discovered in it where people, by no means barbarous, live and raise productions which have a mercantile value. In spite of the heat, the climate is salubrious; more healthful than that of the oases abounding in stagnant waters. Its dry heat is not debilitating. The sterility is due not to the soil, but to the excessive dryness of the climate. Steady northeast winds from Asiatic deserts, already exhausted of their capacity for condensation, sweep over it without rain and deposit their moisture upon the cooler declivities of the mountainous regions further south. The rocks crumble with the heat and the dryness; the wind pulverizes them into sand and whirls the atoms over the whole region; now spreading it out upon the plains, now gathering it into dunes or immense sand hills, which are constantly shifting. There are many depressions below the surface of the Mediterranean, salt basins for the most part, whence the people of Soudan procure their entire supply, their own province being destitute of that necessary commodity. These depressions have given rise to the theory that Sahara was formerly a portion of the Mediterranean and to the project of restoring it to its former condition by letting in a flood of its separated watery half. Rains fall occasionally, but the water either sinks into the sand or the excessive heat, rising sometimes to 200 degrees, often to 150, pumps it back into the clouds as fast as it falls. The dryness is aggravated by the absence of timber, which is due either to the fact that it is only the bed of an ancient sea, or to the presence of a former civilization, of which history contains hints and rumors, that extinguished itself by destroying its forests. The mountains and lofty plateaus found in the Sahara are wooded where the climate is comparatively moderate, though the hot summers are followed by rigorous winters and snow-capped summits. The surface of the desert is undulated, and furrowed by valleys; here and there are deposits of rich soil, which would be highly productive but for the absence of moisture. With frequent and regular rains the soil would be covered with harvests and forests. As it is, it is not wholly sterile. Stunted vegetation contends both against the drouth and the teeth of sheep and camels. Among these robust plants is the alfa, half-way between a grass and a reed, whose woody fiber is used in several industries. It grows in slender bunches over a large extent of the desert, and the sole expense is that of gathering, which costs six dollars a ton while it fetches nearly thirty dollars at the Mediterranean ports. There is already an annual consumption of it in Europe of three or four hundred thousand tons. Besides, there are the jujube tree and the pistachios now used in confections and flavoring, in the place of the almond.

There are certain well-defined routes in the desert determined largely by the points where water can be procured. These routes are faint tracks in the sand, but chiefly marked by the skeletons of the beasts of burden that have perished during the journeys. But even by this scanty means of transportation, twenty thousand tons are annually carried into Soudan on the backs of camels and ponies. In brief, the Sahara begins where the fogs and vapors of the Mediterranean cease to affect the atmosphere and ends where the rains in the equinoctial regions are precipitated by the mountains and heights of Central Africa.

M. Duponchel, French Engineer-in-Chief of Roads and Bridges, maintains that a railroad across this barren land is a less formidable undertaking than the Pacific Railroad; for the distance is so much shorter and the surface less irregular. Instead of the Alpine heights, with precipitous sides, and narrow, winding ravines, that obstructed the Pacific Railroad, the outline of the summits is moderate, the table land level, the valleys wide. No tunnels or viaducts will be required, except in the neighborhood of the dunes or sand hills, where the track can be protected from the sand drifts as the Pacific Railroad is by sheds from the snow. The other difficulties are the heat and want of water.

As has already been said, the heat, though intense, is dry and endurable and Europeans grow accustomed to it. But it is probable that the natives could soon be taught to operate the railroad and so relieve the Europeans from the climatic exposure. The English have no difficulty in India. The question of fuel and water is more embarrassing in a region where springs and wells are almost unknown. The valleys are mere gullies in the soil, the beds only gutters during a shower. But by digging a few feet a subterranean water level is reached, lying under the heavy layer of sand and gravel which prevents evaporation. A water-tight box put down to the bed-rock will set the water to flowing. It is by natural conduits from this subterranean water that oases are formed and preserved. If it underlies all the valleys of the Sahara it could be conducted into reservoirs and distributed by steam pumps through pipes along the road. However, if the locomotive should spring aleak between the water stations, like a camel when his eight stomachs give out, the train would be in an interesting position.

The scientific and inventive mind is everywhere active among civilized nations, devising and executing schemes like this; and it is not improbable nor impossible that the locomotive and its train will yet be speeding over the dreary sand wastes of Sahara, taking, as it were, the bread out of the mouth of the patient camel, but giving him a rest from his long and painful voyages.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mr. Brabook, an English savant, says that there are forty-two colors of the human skin, hair and eyes, of each of which there are about twenty shades.

A Prolonged War.

The Franco-Prussian war is, like the civil war in this country, not yet "over;" and, whenever occasion arises, is conducted with something of the vigor that is now displayed in Washington. M. Ernest Renan, author of the "Life of Jesus," which created much sensation and discussion fifteen years ago, was last year elected to the French Academy and recently delivered the usual address on taking his seat. Among other things he remarked, after speaking in high terms of French intellect and intelligence, that there were some races, very serious, no doubt, who reproached the French with frivolity, but who would find themselves mistaken if they hoped to gain the world's favor by any other process than that by which the French had succeeded in gaining it. A pedantic science, a heavy literature, tedious politics, upper classes without brilliancy, a nobility without understanding, great captains without inspiration, cannot overthrow the brilliant, polished French society so anxious to please the world. When a nation, by what it calls its seriousness and steady application, shall produce, what France has with its frivolity produced, writers superior to Voltaire and Pascal, and better scientific heads than those of D'Alembert and Lavoissier, a nobility of finer breeding than the French nobility of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, women more charming than those that have smiled on French philosophy, an enthusiasm more extraordinary than that of the French revolution, greater courage, greater tact, more good humor in facing death, a society, in a word, more sympathetic and spiritual than that of the preceding generations, then, but not till then, said Renan, "shall we have been conquered. But we have not yet lost the world's audience."

This challenge was taken up by some of the German papers, and, as our Congressmen say, hurled back into the teeth of Renan and the French. The Cologne *Gazette* called him "a conceited puppy." The Berlin *Gazette* was more philosophical in its method, but not much less bitter. It says it is a good thing for Germany to know exactly the temper and attitude of the ruling classes in France toward Germany. The Germans are too optimistic, and are misled by the polite phraseology of the diplomatic reports. Such utterances as this of M. Renan and the applause he received, teach Germany a salutary lesson. It may all be true what he says about the greatness of France in the past; but no nation (and no party, the *Gazette* might have added) can live on what it has acquired in the past. It must either keep up with the rest of the world or fall behind. The French may know everything without the trouble of learning anything. The Germans can't; their compensation is that what they learn lasts longer and develops into something. "Our heroes," says the *Gazette*, "may fail in high-sounding talk," as M. Renan suggests; "but we are content with that, *for they know how to subjugate.*" The *Gazette* thinks it a pity that M. Renan couldn't have maintained harmony among his colleagues of the Academy, without "running down" his neighbors, but it sees in this disposition a warning to the Germans to be vigilant always and make sure of keeping and consolidating what they have already acquired.

The two nations sit watching each other like two tigers, neither ready to spring until the other is for a moment off guard. This diversion of public attention from those arts which promote the general welfare is expensive; the gratification of hatred is always a questionable luxury which not every age can afford. Between nations it requires large expenditures for standing armies; between sections it involves the neglect of legislation for the benefit of the people and that distrust which forbids a cordial reciprocity in commerce and a broad, wise national policy.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER'S SOLACE.—The Russian soldiers are said to live and fight almost wholly upon tea. The Cossacks often carry it about in the shape of bricks, or rather tiles, which, before hardening, are soaked in sheep's blood and boiled in milk with the addition of flour, butter and salt, so as to constitute a kind of soup. The passion of the Russian for this beverage is simply astonishing. In the depth of winter he will empty twenty cups in succession, at nearly boiling point, until he perspires at every pore, and then, in a state of immense excitement, rush out, roll in the snow, get up, and go on to the next similar place of entertainment. So with the army. With every group or circle of tents travels the invariable tea-cauldron, suspended from a tripod; and it would be vain to think of computing how many times each soldier's pannikin is filled upon a halt. It is his first idea. Frequently he carries it cold in a copper case, as a solace upon the march.

"Mayfair," in a sharp article, calls Tennyson to account for going about town in a worn-out felt hat and a shabby overcoat, and advises him to go to Cobb, in Bond street (the swell tailor who has superseded Poole), for a new suit. After administering this rebuke "Mayfair" goes on to say that Richard Savage, in squalid attire, eating shinbones and wiping his fingers on the back of a dog; Boyse, writing verses in bed with his arms through holes in the blanket, waiting for his shirt to come home from the wash, are literary scarecrows, made intelligible by poverty; but Mr. Tennyson, being a man of substance, ought to avoid seediness, and go in for a *toilette de rigueur.*

An old darkey caught a two-pound sucker one day and was so well satisfied with his work that he lay down for a nap, with the fish beside him on the grass. Another darkey came along presently, picked up the sucker and left a half-pound one in its place. When the first man and brother woke up, the first thing his eyes sought was the fish, and it took him some seconds to realize that something had happened. Then turning his prize over and examining it all round, he simply said, "Golly, how dat fish am shrunken!"

A truthful anecdote is told in connection with Herr Krupp's marriage. One day, being in the theater at Cologne, he was struck by a girlish face in the box opposite; he begged one of his friends, who was acquainted with the family, to introduce him. Next day he was engaged, and the following week the marriage took place. This marriage, concluded so hastily, has proved a most happy one, Frau Krupp being esteemed and loved far and near.

Needs looking into—A telescope.

The Health and Remedies.

To cure a felon take a pint of common soft soap and stir in air slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with composition and insert the finger therein, and the cure is certain. This is a domestic application that every housekeeper can obtain promptly.

Simple remedies are frequently the best for headache. A cup of sour milk spread upon a thin cloth and applied to the head will many times give relief. Or, a mustard plaster on the back of the neck will often ease the pain.

A vast number of oranges are eaten by the Spaniards, it being, in fact, no uncommon thing for the children of a family to consume ten or a dozen oranges each before breakfast, gathering them fresh for this purpose from the trees. Such wholesale consumption of what is commonly looked upon as a luxury appears to have no unhealthy effect upon the system. On the contrary, the testimony of a late eminent physician authorizes the use of fruit as most wholesome immediately upon waking in the morning; he, indeed, prescribed such a regimen to a friend as the only invigorating and permanent cure for indigestion, facetiously remarking at the time that he gave her a piece of advice which, if it were known to his dyspeptic patients, would cost him his practice, as they might prefer so simple a remedy to his professional visits.

The mistake is often made of taking great care to put on extra wraps when preparing for out-door exercise, to prevent catching cold. This is not at all necessary in robust persons. Sufficient heat to prevent all risk of chill is generated in the body by exercise. The care should be taken to retain sufficient clothing after exercise, and when at rest, to prevent the heat passing out of the body. Indeed, persons very often catch chills from throwing off extra clothing after exercise, or from sitting about in garments the material of which is not adapted to prevent the radiation of heat from the body. Linen and cotton underclothing, when moistened by perspiration, part with heat very rapidly; whereas flannel and silk, being non-conductors, prevent the rapid loss of heat.

Clothing worn next to the skin during the day should never be worn to sleep in; change everything to get rid of the products of the exhalations from the body, which becomes lodged in the clothing. When clothing has been worn a long time, whether worn next to the skin or not, it becomes loaded with animal matter. This is more apt to be the case with men's clothing, as they don't usually wear as many different suits as the opposite sex. Men's clothing more especially should be often removed, to get rid of this unwholesome animal matter. If neglected too long it acquires the characteristic odor of old clothing, which is quite as disagreeable as it is detrimental to the health.

Seeing Stonewall Jackson.

Mr. A. C. Redwood, in one of his "Johnny Reb" papers, in *Scribner*, gives this description of an incident within the Confederate lines. He says:

It was the end of a bleak November day; the fires of railway ties, extending in a long line either way as far as the eye could follow, made still more neutral by contrast with their ruddy light, the dun-gray fields of stubble, and the woods in which the gorgeous panoply of the earlier season was paling into russet and ashy tones. The work was over and we were waiting with some impatience for the order to take up the line of march back to camp; for the evening air struck chilly through our threadbare and tattered jackets, and we had eaten nothing since early morning. Moreover, a wild rumor had spread abroad that an issue of fresh pork awaited our return, and though the long habit of expecting nothing good until it came secured us against any serious disappointment, there were not wanting tender memories of "short" biscuit to raise our anticipations higher than we cared to own. Thus preoccupied, we are fain to refer a distant cheering further down the line to tidings of the coming rations, and we gather by the roadside in order to get off the more promptly when our turn shall arrive. The sound grows more and more distinct every moment, and now, far down the road some moving object can just be discerned in a cloud of dust which travels rapidly our way. Nearer and nearer it comes; louder and more enthusiastic ring the shouts, and now we make out in the dust the figure of a single horseman, with a clump of others trailing off into obscurity behind him—Jackson is coming! A moment more, and he is here, going at almost top-speed; his hat is off; his hair blown back from his broad white forehead; his eyes dancing and his cheeks aglow with excitement and the rush of keen air. And now the cheers grow deafening, and ragged hats are swung more wildly still as the men of the Foot Cavalry recognize their leader. The cavalcade passes like a whirlwind and disappears in the dust up the road, cheered to the very last lagging courier of the escort—for we are in good humor now with ourselves and all the world. And as we step briskly out upon our homeward march, the air feels fresh and invigorating, and the miles seem shorter than they were in the morning; even the beloved biscuit is of minor consequence, and the promised pork pales beside the thought which fills us—that we have seen Jackson!

And we got the pork besides!

FIG PRESERVES.—Put the figs, without being peeled, into rather strong salt water in the evening. Next morning take them out, prick them with a fork to let the salt water out, then soak them in cold water ten minutes. Boil them in fresh water, changing it two or three times, until all taste of the salt is out. Then spread them on a table-cloth for half an hour to drain the water out. In the mean time have ready a syrup of one pound of sugar to each of fruit. Into this syrup put the figs and boil until well done. A very little tartaric acid added when half done prevents their sugaring. The figs should not be fully ripe. Seal up in cans.

COLD CATSUP.—Half peck ripe tomatoes skinned and cut fine, one cup grated horse-radish, one small cup salt, one small cup brown and white mustard seed mixed, two tablespoonfuls black pepper, ground; two red peppers without seeds, cut fine; one ounce celery seed, one cup chopped onions, one teaspoonful each of ground cloves and mace, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one cup brown sugar, one quart best cider vinegar. Mix all together thoroughly, without boiling, and put away in small jars. It can be used at once.

Intelligence Items.

About two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled at each breath in ordinary respiration.

An amount of blood equal to the whole quantity of the blood passes through the heart every minute.

The weight of the heart is from eight to twelve ounces. It beats 100,000 times in twenty-four hours.

A man breathes eighteen times a minute, and uses 3,000 cubic feet, or about 3.75 hogsheads of air per hour.

There are in the primary, intermediate and grammar schools of Providence 252 teachers, only nine of whom are men.

The stomach daily produces about nine pounds of gastric juice for the digestion of the food; its capacity is about five pints.

The house postoffice committee in Congress has decided to report favorably the bill exempting postoffice employes from giving service on militia duty.

The Texas people run a chance of being ruined by Chinese cheap labor, as over 6,000 Chinamen are at work on the Texas Pacific Railroad.—*Detroit Free Press.*

DIG AT STAR-GAZERS.—There hasn't been a new planet discovered in several weeks, and the Philadelphia *Chronicle Herald* thinks that our distillers must be making a purer article of whisky.

Every adult man has 1,400 square feet of lungs; rather, the mucous membrane lining the air cells of his lungs, if spread upon a smooth, plain surface, would cover an extent of 1,400 square feet.

The new liquor law for Illinois permits all persons, male and female, to vote on the question whether licenses shall be granted in their town. There is a special and different law for the larger cities.

"Silver and gold have I none," is not a phrase that Uncle Sam can use with truthfulness. Last year the mines of this country turned out $95,000,000 of silver and gold. This year the silver mines are not as productive as they were, and it is estimated that the silver and gold mined will amount to only $65,000,000.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The American missionary college at Aintab is the largest educational institution in Asia Minor. It contains seventy seven students, all young men between eighteen and twenty years of age, who are taught the English, Turkish and Armenian languages, and otherwise receive a good education, with tuition and board costing them only forty-five dollars a year. Nearly all the religions in the country are represented in it.

Detroit Currency.

Don't fly your kite too high, little boy.

Go north, young man, and cool off amid the icebergs.

"Now that the heated term is upon us"——* * * ! ! ! (We will see you later.)

A prima donna is naturally a timid creature, for her art is always in her throat.—*Puck.*

Roscoe Conkling always used to say: "Yes, ma'am," to a man when he was a boy. That's why his hair curls.

We know a man over 90 years of age who hasn't a gray hair on his head—nor one of any other color.—*Boston Post.*

Was it a man with a toothache who said, when he saw the forceps: "How happy could I be with ether?"—*Herald P. I.*

Over 1,000 actors claim to have been born next door to Charlotte Cushman, and yet Charlotte was born on the ocean.

The young man who feels too proud to climb a greased pole for the amusement of the Fourth of July public will never be heard of in school books.

The boers of South Africa are moving for independence. In time they may come to be as independent as the bores of this country.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

This is what the Buffalo *Express* says Beecher wrote in reply to it: "I do not wish to be a circus-rider. Let me preserve my mount and dignity and I shall be quite content."

All the bread yet unearthed at Pompeii shows evidences that the emptyings had soured and that the loaves were heavy. They must have had cooks at $4 per week in those days as well as these.

The *Advocate* says: "Baton Rouge would be a good place for a man with money to start a bank." Bankers are looking for a place to start a bank with other people's money.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The idea that you can read a man's thoughts in his face is all bosh. Look the man in the face who borrowed $10 of you a year ago "for a day or two," and it expresses nothing but blankness—the blankest kind.

They call it "wonderful presence of mind" in Iowa when a husband sees a tornado coming and pushes his wife down the cellar stairs. It opens a door for fatal mistakes, but wives must take the consequences.

Adirondack Murray says: "The true way is to let a horse drive himself;" and it would make him happy to come to Detroit and see how closely his advice is followed, and how the blacksmiths and wagon-makers flourish.

The possibilities of the telephone are not yet exhausted, and there is no telling where the science of acoustics will end. Large steamboats are now daily conveyed by Sound from New York to New Haven and vice versa.—*Stamford Advocate.*

Several men were just on the point of being sun-struck in this city last Saturday afternoon, when that sudden change of weather set in, and it is reported to have frozen a majority of them to death, while badly crippling the rest.—*Chicago Journal.*

No one blames a business man for wanting his sign to convey a big idea of his business, but a Michigan blacksmith, in a hamlet of 400 people, rather overdoes the thing when his sign reads: "Foreign and domestic horses shod here."

It is a noticeable and very suggestive fact that those who know the least about the management and construction of newspapers are most disposed to criticise them. When we consider the extent and variety of the information and the labor required to produce a first class daily journal, there is no institution in the world that gives as much good with so little of the bad or the indifferent.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Moral and Physical Beauty.

There is a moral and a physical beauty. The latter may be destroyed by a single attack of illness, and it is sure to be impaired or obliterated by advancing years. It is at best but a fleeting possession. While it lasts, it is justly an object of admiration and of personal pride. It is a precious boon which ought to be jealously defended against the encroachments of time. Dazzling as may be the charms of elegant features, and of a well-moulded figure, they are doubly attractive when accompanied with intellectual cultivation. This is the perfection of beauty. Handsome men often degenerate into mere dawdlers and dandies, and female beauties are frequently so exacting of homage that they are incapable of loving anybody but themselves. Some have such an exalted idea of their fascinations that they reject the worthiest of suitors, become chronic coquettes, and either marry not at all, or, as a last resource, when their beauty has faded, accept whoever offers himself. These are the ill-assorted marriages which make both parties miserable, and which, if not ruptured by divorce suits, are endured only because it is better to bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of. When, however, mental graces are added to natural attractions; when the manners are courteous and captivating, and the power of pleasing is enhanced by polished wit, a well informed mind, a refined imagination and liberal culture, such a person, to the latest hour of life, will be the center of delight to the circle in which she moves.

The art of pleasing is studied with such effect in France that ladies like Madames Recamier and De Stael never grow old. Their *salons* were the rendezvous of the choicest spirits of their time. Philosophers, statesmen, scientists and poets mingled in the society that frequented them, and found a sympathetic welcome from the intellectual hostess. Youthful beauties solicited the privilege of exhibiting their loveliness in such assemblages, and of being honored with the patronage of the queens of intellect. The commingling of these varied qualities gave a chivalric tone to the intercourse between the two sexes, and shed a halo of elegance over all their relations. Madame de Stael was not a comely person; her taste in dress was bad, and she was egotistical and vain. Her mind was rather masculine than feminine. In spite of these repellent characteristics she was the most interesting woman of her day. Napoleon dreaded her tongue and pen and social influence to such a degree that he did not feel himself safe so long as she remained in France. Even in exile, he recognized her as one of his most formidable enemies. When engaged in animated conversation her countenance was lit up with a bright irradiation, her eyes flashed with unwonted fire, and she seemed the image of intellectual beauty. Bright as may be the natural expression of the eye it is intensified when the soul shines through it, when it beams with intelligence, and bespeaks a cultivated mind and feeling heart. There is no cosmetic like natural or improved intellect. It gives a luster to the features that lasts as long as life itself; it preserves the soul from decay, and amid the physical wreck it illuminates the waning years, and surrounds the possessor with respect and admiration. The most pitiable of spectacles is a beautiful but empty-minded woman, deserted by all who once admired her for charms long since passed away, and whose vapid mind condemns her to the society of persons of like mental caliber and shallowness. As a last resource she becomes a gossip and scandal-monger, seeking to revenge the neglect into which she has fallen by an indiscriminate warfare against the peace of society.

Apart from individual benefits, there is no doubt that men and women become more interesting to others in proportion to their intelligence, the superiority of their education, their varied attainments, and the extent of their knowledge. Whatever they lack in the choice gifts of nature is made up by artistic and literary acquisitions, by the infinite capacity of pleasing which they give, and by the supremacy they exercise. The dull look up to them as beings of a higher order, and the intellectual recognize them as equals and worthy associates. They live in an elevated atmosphere full of light and beauty. The most unprepossessing of men and women have often been the leaders of society on account of their intellectual qualities. It is well to preserve natural elegance by artificial appliances, but it should always be remembered that moral and intellectual beauty is much more lasting, and may still be lustrous when the former has long ceased to exist.—*Philadelphia Press.*

SOME ODD CHARACTERISTICS IN WASHINGTON.—Dr. Mary Walker and Citizen Cohen, the Socialist, are fair representatives of the reform element, while "Old Prayers," as the newspaper men irreverently call the man who religiously plants himself, day after day, in the same seat in the House gallery to watch Congress for some opportunity to call down upon it the wrath of Heaven, is at the head of the fanatics. Twice within as many months he has interrupted the proceedings in a loud voice to give his religious admonitions, and twice he has been summarily yanked out of the building by the police. Schneider, the communistic evangelist minister, is another of these strange creatures. With a voice like a trumpet, and a wild sort of eloquence, this long-haired blatherskite parades the town week after week, exhorting people at the street corners to rise and divide the property of the rich. But probably the greatest fraud of all is a big, greasy fellow with hair that falls over his shoulders in a cloud of curls, who calls himself Tacmentus, the Greek. He appeared here about two years ago. His chief support are the alms or loans he can raise by means of a long yarn of persecution that he retails to benevolent and justice-loving people. He claims to have made a great medical discovery in Greece and published it, but was denounced as an impostor by the regular physician of the college, and is a member of a secret society in Italy called the Carbonari, a king-killing kind of an institution, something like the Nihilists. This made him a person of mistrust to several governments, and they had persecuted him by secret agents ever since. To him the President and members of the Cabinet had been especial objects of prey, till he finally became such an abject bore that the police and doorkeepers were ordered to keep him away.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Various Foreign Matters.

M. D. Conway writes from London to the *Cincinnati Commercial*—The festival at Stratford-on-Avon, on the occasion of the opening of the Memorial Theater and Hall, has been a fine success in every way, except that it leaves the hospitable folks of that region still without funds enough to complete their design. The pretty little theater is achieved, but the museum and library will have to await the material forces of evolution. An examination of the register kept at the birth-house of Shakspeare shows that on an average of many years Americans have made just one tenth of the visitors, which is a large average when the distance is considered. The Stratford people have been hoping that some enthusiastic Shakspearians across the Atlantic, with plenty of money, would send them souvenirs of pilgrimages in the shape of subscriptions, but the amount thus far received from America has been only about a thousand dollars, whereas the hall is likely to require forty thousand yet. So far as the townsfolks were concerned, the artist who carried off the laurels was Mr. William Shakspeare, a fine tenor, who has for a number of years been popular in London. Mr. Shakspeare not only bears the name of his immortal ancestor, but bears a startling resemblance to the bust in the church. A great many years ago, when William Howitt went to Stratford, he visited the grammar school, which still survives from the time of Shakspeare, and he asked the schoolmaster whether any pupil in his school was said to be of the famous family. The master replied yes, and Howitt asked permission to try and pick that pupil out; he selected physiognomically, the right lad. The selection has been equally remarkable in the case of our singer, who never before appeared in public in Stratfore, but was picked out by the crowd on his arrival as holder of the great name which had been advertised. I have had the pleasure of making William Shakspeare's acquaintance, and am glad to say that he is as gentlemanly as "gentle Will" could have desired the future bearer of his name to be, and a genuine artist.

The present policy of the Nihilists, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, who seems to be wonderfully well informed on the subject, is evidently to spread terror and confusion in the capital, and keep the police incessantly on the watch. The report of a proposed attack on the Winter Palace was so skillfully devised that the Grand Duke Nicholas remained for eight days with his suite in the building occupied by the general staff, and six or seven regiments were shut up in their barracks expecting an outbreak at every moment. Bombs were found that did not burst, and petards which on examination proved to be harmless fireworks; but the object of keeping the troops and the police in a constant state of alarm was attained. On the 27th of April the Third Section was suddenly informed that the Nihilists intended to blow up the principal gasometer of the town during the night. Instantly several sotnias of Cossacks were dispatched to the spot, and a crowd of policemen occupied the adjoining streets. When the police arrived, two men, who had torn up the pavement close to the chief gas-pipe, escaped through a side street. What could be the object of the Nihilists in attempting to deprive St. Petersburg of light is a mystery, as no sign could be discovered of an intended outbreak; the streets were perfectly quiet, and nothing suspicious was found in the houses which were visited by the soldiers and the police. The correspondent adds that these numerous false alarms are perhaps intended to make the police less vigilant, so that when the outbreak really comes they may not be prepared for it.

Forty years ago the finest house in the southwest of Ireland was Mitchelstown Castle, the property of the earl of Kingstown, but folly and extravagance brought this superb mansion and the vast estates surrounding it into the Incumbered Estates Court, and they are now in the possession of an Englishman named Buckley. Mr. Buckley probably believes in vicarious sacrifice, at all events that discretion is the better part of valor, and gives his property a wide berth, leaving it in the hands of an agent, whose life has certainly not been a bed of roses. A portion of the land is a wild district on the Galtee Mountains, held by a tenantry as rugged as the scenery, who scarcely understand any English and deeply resent interference with their wonted ways. Consequently Mr. Bridge, the agent, has during the past seven years been popped at thrice, and his groom has been killed. Then a newspaper made furious attacks on Mr. Buckley, alleging that he had been cruelly harsh, through his agent, to his tenants, and the two were held up to public indignation all through the country as monsters, and an action for libel followed. Mr. Bridge has now retired, strange to say with a whole skin, but on the day he left the neighborhood, such was the public excitement that he was attended by a posse of constabulary armed with double-barreled breech-loaders, who, it is said, fully expected an attack. The tenants danced for joy, and in the exuberance of their feelings set fire to all the furze bushes in the neighborhood.—*New York Times.*

Gortschakoff is the model Minister of an enlightened despot. He is noble; he is cultured; a patriot, but no Chauvinist. He has some right to be an aristocrat, for the Gortschakoffs claim to descend from Ruric, the founder of the Russian monarchy, who flourished a thousand years ago. The family has given Russia two saints, and a good many princes who merited whatever may be the exact opposite of canonization. He himself looks every inch a high-born and high-bred gentleman. Courteous and affable himself, he has been at no little pains to polish and humanize that most boorish of created beings, the Russian local officer.—*London Truth.*

Ministers preach but do not practice. Rev. Mr. Clarke is authority on such a subject, and he says: "No class of men in the community get preached to so much, and by all sorts of people, as ministers. And no other class take so little heed of preaching."

MUFFINS.—One quart flour, two eggs beaten separately, one tablespoon lard, one of sugar, one teaspoon salt and two of baking powder, one cup sour milk; beat well and bake in muffin rings immediately.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, July 3d, 1879.

GLANCES AT THE AFTER LIFE.

NUMBER TWO.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—No mortal on earth but has some friend beyond the grave that watches over and tries to protect them from evil, but either by their own stubborn will or by causes heretofore told, cannot effect them or to impress the mind, but the moment they can make the mind feel that its actions are contrary to the laws of nature and man, then the battle is half won, and if people will lay aside their will power and obey these silent warnings not to do evil, but good, then there will be no crime, for it is only the worldly desires and passions of a depraved nature or excitable function that urges us on to destruction. "The spirit world, where the departed go, sends back to earth no visitants for evil." Therefore it is our owns strong wills that rebel against a better will, our guardian angels who hover near in the ether that surrounds us and our universe with a power of remaining here or going onward to a Heavenly home prepared for them, and which may be some of the many millions on millions of planets that surround our little globe. For in the Bible Christ says: "In my Father's house are many mansions, I go to provide one for you," and as there are more beyond the milky way than here and much larger, there may be room enough for all that have lived or may yet live, and not have to suffer or be consumed as Bible believers desire; for I hold there is no father, mother, brother or sister, that would be happy with the other burning and suffering untold agonies and they in all the glory of a Heavenly home; nor can I be led to believe that a good and just God would suffer such things, loving us better than we love our children, without giving us one ray of hope to redeem ourselves, knowing full well when he created us and placed our organs in our brain that it would be impossible for us to live without sinning against the many rules laid down in the Bible. Therefore no one ought to be led to believe that an All Wise Providence would create such a beautiful piece of mechanism as the human being just for the sole purpose of destroying it again, because some little piece of it had got out of order when out of his care. No, he would rebuild the part and set the machine going again, just as man does. Therefore,

The God that others worship is not the God for me;
He has neither body parts or passions,
He cannot hear nor see—
But I have a God that rules above,
A God of revelations,
A God of power and of love;
O, that's the God for me.

We hold that the spirit, after leaving the body, still hovers here in our sphere, declining to leave us 'till they have impressed us with strong bonds of unity and affinity (that is why we can't help but mourn them so long), so that we can ever hold them before the mirror of our minds in fond recollection as they appeared while living, and thereby forming a chain of magnetism whereby they can commune with us whenever they so desire, either by lightning speed or slow progression, and being endowed with immortal vision to penetrate the future and warn us beforehand of coming events, either by vision or what some call presentiments and forewarnings, which they most assuredly do, as can be proven, even by those who would start with horror at the name of a spirit. Then they who would like to can see their departed friends, the husband the wife, the wife the child, the child its brother or sister, and above all the lover his or her love as they once saw them here; then to see them writhing in all imaginable torture. To believe in this simple truth, we shall meet again where sorrow never comes and death never comes and all is love and harmony, and where we are brighter and purer, and a long time before us to progress onward and upward in the paths of right and virtue, with no one to interfere or mar our lives as here on earth, where the tongue of the slanderer would cleave to his mouth and the arm of the assassin fall paralyzed by his side, and the step of the midnight plunderer would remain riveted in its place, if they dare to assail their fellow mortals; where the virgin soul of the beautiful, bright-eyed, confiding damsel would be inviolate and secure in the strong arm of honor of her manly companion; where the father and mother would bear the little sweet voice of the prattling babe, or the clatter of little feet as they rushed to their embrace or climbed up and twined their soft little arms around their necks, while the warm sweet kiss of innocence bedewed their burning lips. O, how much more beautiful this picture than the one drawn from the teachings we hear discussed every Sunday, and how much more humane and just an omnipotent God that would sustain and promulgate doctines of love, and to forgive and forget all errors of his children, whom he knew when he created them must suffer and transgress. What greater scourge or torture can mortal have when the mind is daily and nightly flung upon the rack of its own crimes and made to look them over in the gloomy cell in silence and alone, no light to drive away the horrors. Look at the wasted form, the palid countenance, the hollowed eye, and say if you can that man suffers not as much as he will hereafter; take the spirit out of the mind and what torture could you wreak upon the body of flesh and bone, that would show any visible signs of atonement; but when the spirit struggles to free itself from sinful clay then there is a sign and a terrible one too. C.C.B.

NUMBER THREE.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Again, what makes mortal superior to animal life? The Mind, cultivated in purity and love. This is all that elevates the man or woman above the brute, for the brute has the same powers of locomotion, breath and blood and brains, but not a mind cultivated and endowed with a praising spirit or a spirit of articulated vocality. Man may become as low as the brute in everything but this one point; there will be times when the spirit will lead him to look forward to a better future and strive to wrest itself from its prison. Again, go look into the starry vault that is around you and see the many millions of worlds far more lovely than ours, and think if you can that ours is the only peopled one and the others were made to give us light and beautify the surrounding space. Trust it not; these are homes for the after life and more are preparing all the time for the departing spirits of worlds like ours and worlds of spirits superior to ours. Think not you will all become a conglomerated mass of black and white in the world to come. No, you will have separate homes with commensurate power with any of them, or all, as you like, as we do here, so I firmly believe that we only pass into another state, and the better we are here the better we will be hereafter; and as man cannot make reparation here, only to the laws of man enacted or the good of the community, he ought to have the right to make such reparation in the after life, and not be consumed, as they teach us here, for it is not consistent with divine or human justice, nor with the laws of nature as laid down for mankind to follow. Then while we live and want to live happy hereafter with those we have loved and cherished here, let us live more in accordance with the laws of nature, and study nature, and the many myths that shroud the old religion will pass away before the laws of nature. All the holy and heavenly doctrines of the day can be drawn from nature herself in all her works by close observation, love, good will, harmony, purity and virtue.

We will touch once more on spiritual manifestations, and then leave the subject for the candid and sincere thinker to cull what he can from our glances at the after life. The whole book of John the Revelator is but a dream, for he says he was carried away by the spirit in a dream and saw the gates of Heaven open and the Angels came forth, etc. Again, God in olden times, the Bible says, communed with mortals by dreams and visions, and even sent his Angels to talk with Abraham, and they walked forth by his side and communed with him vocally, and promised to renew the covenant made between God and the Prophets. Again, later Christ appeared to Mary before he ascended, after coming out of the tomb, also to some of His disciples, and spoke to them and said he must go to the Father to be sanctified before they could touch him, afterward again appearing to them and allowing them to thrust their hand into the wound to convince them he was the Christ. Again, the Angels appeared to the shepherds and told them of coming events, and when the Israelites were about to cross the Jordan and annihilate a whole race they faltered till God told them he would fight their battles. No one can deny but the ancients mostly, were led by the spirit, and would not go anywhere or do anything till their prophets or head men communed with the spirit; and how they did this any one can see by a perusal of the Bible. And so this power was handed down till it merged into ancient mythology, and most of the power was lost till in modern times it has been received back, or in other words, the moderns have fitted themselves to receive such communications by belief and a searching after the truth. Does not the Lord say to his disciples, go forth and preach; think not what ye shall say for the words shall be put in your mouth. That is, they should not write their sermons, but trust to the spirit to give them language. I think no one who believes in the Bible but must believe in spiritual influences, for it abounds in evidences and manifestations, and we receive now communication as well as they did of old, only we don't study it so much, for the hurry of life and mode of living will not permit. Believing I have defined the soul as nearly as mortal can, and sustained my argument throughout by reason and justice and good principles, I will close by requesting all to think of this subject from my stand point, candidly and impartially.

C. C. B.

"Encyclopædia Britannica!"

AMERICAN REPRINT.

I am now prepared to take subscriptions for the above work in Yolo County.

THIS WORK NEEDS NO PRAISE!

More Complete and Comprehensive than all Cyclopædias

At Half the Price of the English Edition,

And less than half of any other 'Cyclopædia extant; it is within the reach of all who desire a

Full and Complete Library

For reference on all subjects—

SCIENTIFIC,
LITERARY
AND HISTORICAL.

An examination of the work is solicited.

J. C. COLMESNIL,
Agent for Yolo County

Address: Capital Hotel, Woodland.
my15w3m

BARTLETT WATER!

BARTLETT WATER!!

I wish to announce to Ladies and Gentlemen of Woodland that from this date onward I will be prepared to furnish Bartlett Water by the case or single quart bottle, hermetically sealed, and CHEAP. Its curative properties are not diminished by time, climate or removal.

IN THE CANDY LINE

I am prepared to furnish Picnic Parties, Balls and Private Parties, with all the Choicest Varieties, in any quantity.

Cigars and Tobacco of the Choicest Brands!

STATIONERY, TOYS AND NUTS

In great variety. My object is to make a living by selling cheap and for cash.

Give us a call, please, and we will do our utmost to induce you to call again.

Very respectfully,

O'CONNOR & McLAUGHLIN,
Next door West and adjoining Fashion Stables, Woodland.
jel7dw

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, in the State of California, made on the 17th day of May, 1879, in the matter of the Estate of NOBLE CLARK, deceased, the undersigned, Executor of the Estate of said deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on SATURDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1879, at Two o'clock P.M. of that day, at the dwelling house on the premises, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said NOBLE CLARK, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said Estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired in and to that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situate in the County of Yolo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section eighteen, township eleven north, of range two east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Terms and conditions of sale, cash—ten per cent. paid to the Executor on the day of sale, and the balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court.

WM. J. CLARK, Executor.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. je26w4t

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of ISAAC T. KEEL, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within FOUR months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of J. C. BALL, in Woodland, Yolo County, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said Estate.

S. L. MONDAY, Administrator.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. je26w5t

Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SAMUEL HAWK will apply to the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County at their rooms, corner of 7th and I Sts., in the City and County of Sacramento, State of California, on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A.M., or as soon thereafter as I can be heard, for a franchise to run and maintain a public ferry across the Sacramento River at Clarksburg, in Yolo County, landings to be made on Yolo side on lands of R. C. Clark, and Sacramento side lands of Adam Warner.

je26w8t SAMUEL HAWK.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his desirable residence property, on the CORNER OF OAK AVENUE AND FOURTH STREETS, for sale. It embraces Two Town Lots, with an Orchard, a Good House of seven rooms, a Horse Barn, and all the conveniences necessary for a Family Home. For particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises. jel2dw* J. J. COOK.

New Jewelry Store!

JAMES A. BARCLAY,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

Main Street, - - Woodland,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. MACHEFERT,)

—DEALER IN—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SPECTACLES, TABLE CUTLERY,

PLATED & SILVERWARE,

GOLD PENS, ETC.

The public are cordially invited to call and examine goods and prices. All goods warranted as represented or money refunded.

Work Sent by Express Promptly Attended to.

Je5w J. A. BARCLAY.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,



PUMPS,

IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES OF ALL SIZES.

AGENT FOR THE

CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"

—AND THE—

"MEDALLION RANGE."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.

CALVANIZED IRON

WATER TANKS!

All Sizes, made to order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET, (Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)

je1w C. D. MORIN,

H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS MACHINERY,

Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.



He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD.

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. je1w

Watches, Clocks,

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Miscellaneous Books, Stationery

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,

Always to be found at

G. W. GREENE'S

JEWELRY STORE,

Main Street, College Block, Woodland.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. je1w

A. D. PORTER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER

—AND—

Dealer in Produce generally.

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
jy1w

For the Cheapest & Best



MOWERS, HEADERS,

SEPARATORS AND ENGINES,



HEADER WAGONS,

—GO TO—

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

Who sell Everything in the way of

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICES!

As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!

We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Buying Wool and Grain!

ap17w

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

Furniture

—AND—

Bedding!

A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

—ALSO,—

GENERAL UNDERTAKER!



I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply

Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!

STORE, COR. THIRD & MAIN STS.,

Opp. Peckman's Stables,

ap1w WOODLAND.



—AT THE—

CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS, WOODLAND,

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

☞ If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor. MRS. C. H. SPRAGUE,

ap18w1f Woodland.

J. SOVEREIGN,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

Blacksmith and General Repairer.

Horseshoeing a Specialty!

Ag't for the American Chief Gang Plow.

NEW SHOP ON FIRST STREET,

OPPOSITE WOODLAND BAKERY.

ap4w3m

FRAZER & CO.,

Having purchased the well known and popular

MEAT MARKET

Heretofore conducted by **Johnson & Mossmayer**, propose to sell Meats at **6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents** per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.

Market in College Block,

CORNER MAIN STREET, WOODLAND

Meat Delivered anywhere in Town.

apldw

FRENCH MERCHANT TAILORS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY

BENOIT BROS.

Until further notice, we will make suits to order as follows:

SUITS.

Black Suits worth $56 for..... $45.00
Business " " 45 " 35.00
" " " 35 " 25.00

PANTS.

French Doeskin worth $14 for..... $12.00
Pants " 9 " 7.00
" " 7 " 5.00
" " 6 " 4.50

The gentlemen of Woodland and vicinity are invited to give us a call.

BENOIT BROS.,
One door West of Postoffice, Woodland.
March 30th, 1879. je1dw

J. W. KING,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. feldw

.....THE.....

Pioneer Corner Store,

WOODLAND,

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

GRAIN AND GRAIN BAGS!

Low Prices for Goods, and Fair Dealing Guaranteed to Every One.

CALL AND SEE US.

ap1w A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

SMITH'S AMERICAN PIANOS AND ORGANS,

.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES S. SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
200 Post, and 201, 203 and 205 Dupont Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JUST RECEIVED:

A Large and Well Selected Stock of

FIRST-CLASS

FASHIONABLE TAILORING GOODS.

Prices to Suit the Times.

A. BUTZ,

Main St., Opp. Craft Hotel.

je5w

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET!

A few doors West of Postoffice,

BARNES & CO., Proprietors.

[Successor to Byrns, Gable & Co.]

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Kept constantly on hand, and of the best qualities, including Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Sausage, Lard, Etc., Etc.

The Highest Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

A DELIVERY WAGON will carry meats to any part of town.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all who favor us with their orders may rely on fair dealing. myldw

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. jel-dw

THE TAMPICO BUSTS

Now used in

Dr. Warner's Health Corset



And **Skirt Supporters** are the greatest improvement ever made in Corsets. They are as soft as velvet, very flexible and contain no bones.

Price by mail, $1.50; Nursing Corset, $1.75.

THE FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET,

(120 Bones) fits with perfect ease and is *Warranted* not to break over the hips.

Price, - - $1.25.

For sale by all leading merchants.

WARNER BROTHERS,
351, Broadway, New York. my8w

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

309 to 311½ Grand, and 58 to 70 Allen Sts.,

NEW YORK.

Spring and Summer of 1879:

Our New and Complete

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST

Is now ready, and will be sent to any address on receipt of price, **25 cents per year**, published semi-annually; or 15 cents each.

This edition is the most perfect of its kind in the world, containing 272 pages and over 1,000 illustrations, comprehending every article a lady is likely to want for herself or her family. Millinery, Straw and Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Children's Suits and Underwear, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Shoes, Boys' Clothing, Boys and Mens' Underwear and Hats, Silks, Laces, Dress Goods, Jewelry, Napery, Childrens' Carriages, Chamber Sets, etc., at the lowest New York price given in plain figures, and all information necessary to enable any person to order goods by mail or express and receive prompt attention.

Address, E. BIDLEY & SONS.
my22w Grand and Allen Streets, New York.

NEW FIRM!

H. H. LINNELL & CO.,

37 and 39 J St., Sacramento.

HARDWARE

—AND—

Agricultural Implements,

AGENTS FOR THE

Mitchell Wagons,
Weyhrich Headers,
Anson Wood's Mowers and Reapers,
Buckeye Wheel Rakes,

Which we offer as first-class Goods. We also have a full line of Forks, Rakes, and all Harvesting Tools, with a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE.

We invite all to call and see us, or to send us their orders.

We shall, by fair dealing, endeavor to merit patronage, and by selling at favorable rates make it an object to purchase our goods.

Address,
H. H. LINNELL & CO.,
SACRAMENTO

☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR. ☜

H. H. LINNELL. GEO. O. BATES.
my82m

100,000 CASES

—OF—

SIMMONDS'S

NABOB WHISKY

Sold on the Pacific Coast during the year 1878.

☞ It is A GREAT REMEDY, strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty for all cases of

Nervousness, Weakness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chills, Fever, Etc., Etc.

Consumers are referred to the following extract, from the report of an eminent Public Analyst:

This is a pure barley and wheat spirit, remarkable in fragrant ethers, which impart a delicate aroma, at the same time greatly increasing its value as a defusive stimulant. The solid residue contains a large amount of tannin, derived from storing in oak casks, which imparts to fine old whisky one of its valuable individual qualities. The amount of the residue proves the whisky to be free from the excessive coloring and sweetening so generally used in adulterating. In fact, in two words, Simmonds's Nabob is the PUREST WHISKY, and will not only supply a public want, now that whiskies are so generally adulterated, but will be of the greatest value to the physician in those numerous cases where pure whiskies are the most useful of all medicines. C. COOKE, M. D.

None genuine without the name "G. Simmonds" across the cork.

WHITTEMORE & HIGGINSON,

SOLE AGENTS FOR WOODLAND

AND YOLO COUNTY, CAL.

je19dw3m

H. P. MARTIN, Woodland. E. J. ROGERS, Napa.

Marble Works

—AND—

Artificial Stone Manufactory.



LEATHER'S PATENT

Plain and Variegated

Artificial Stone

For Sidewalks, Hitching Posts,

HORSE BLOCKS, ORNAMENTAL FENCES,

Vaults, Coping for Family Graves, etc., sold or made to order. Also all kinds of MARBLE WORK done to order. Please give us a call and have your work done at home.

H. P. MARTIN, Prop'r.

P. O. Box, 141. WOODLAND, CAL.
je23dw

D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It cannot be blown over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For reference apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's. Lumber Yard.

Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento. ap1w



ap24w3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.

PRICES:

Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts

For Sale at Nickelsburg Bros.'

Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. THOMAS McCANNA.
ap18-3m